



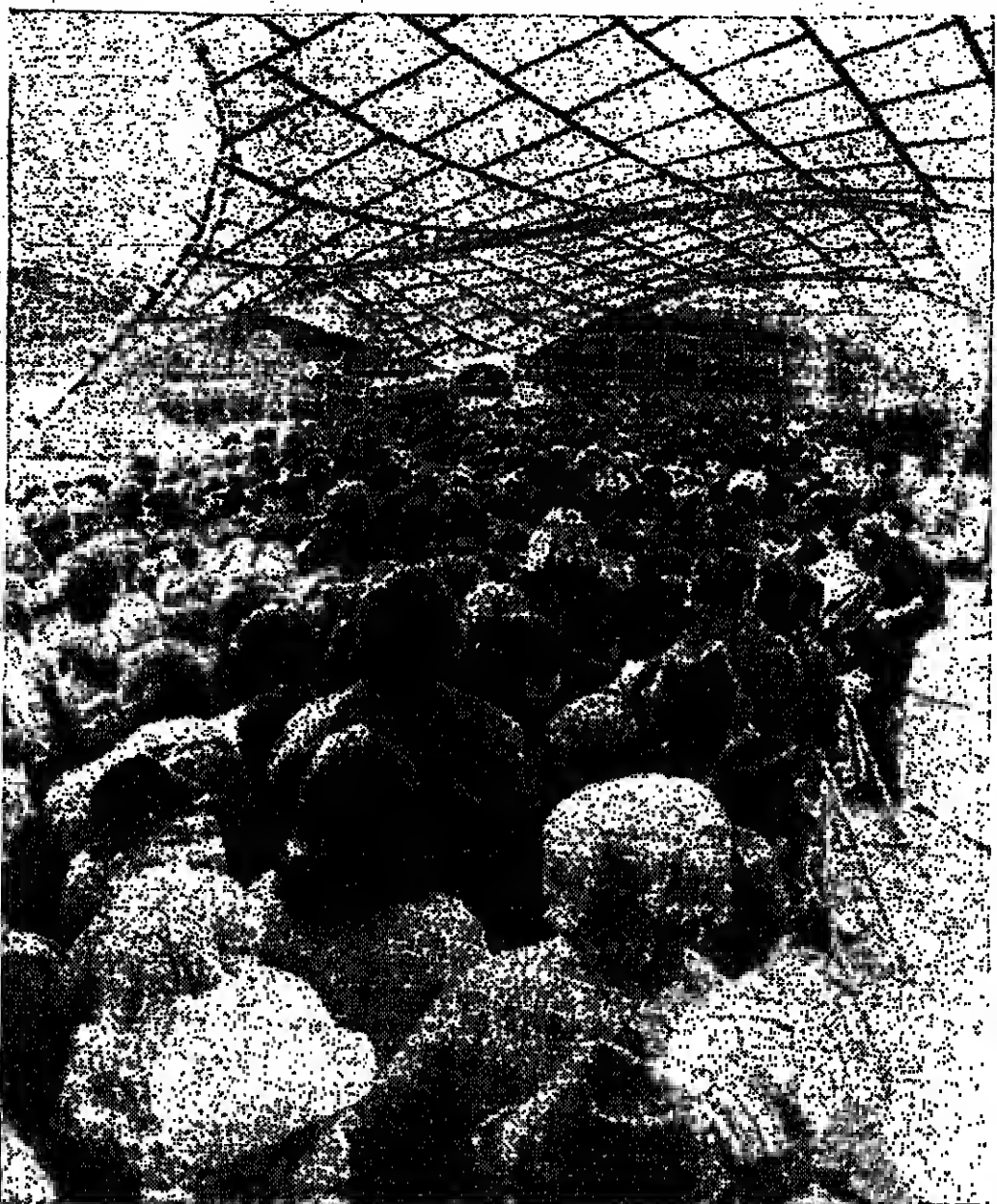
Soccer To Me

At right are some of the 3,000 soccer enthusiasts who braved arctic temperatures to buy tickets for the 1974 World Cup football matches when they met on the streets of Munich yesterday.

The matches will be played in West Germany and West Berlin, starting in Frankfurt on June 1 and winding up with the final in Munich July 7. Of the 129,000 tickets available, 125,000 are being offered in advance in West Germany and 4,000 abroad. The rest will be sold at the gate, before the matches.

By noon some of the 200 sales offices had sold out—all the way through the final.

The record for waiting in line, reportedly was set by a man who arrived at Frankfurt's train station sales office at 10 a.m. Monday. Purchasers yesterday had to wait in line for hours to get tickets—a move to ward ticket scalpers and counterfeiters.



Leftist Party Outlawed Morocco

RABAT, Morocco, April 2 (AP).—The Moroccan government today outlawed the communist and leftist opposition party, the Union Populaire, for its role in organizing a subversive movement.

The government said the party had been active in subversive operations in the mountains last month, planting bombs in several cities and was responsible for a series of political assassinations.

The party, the Union Populaire, was suspended as of today.

Founded in 1959, the socialist party was led by Abderrahim al-Fassi, a former vice-premier, and had many associates in the government.

The party's activities, including the use of force, were said to be a threat to the country's stability.

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U.S. Consul's Car Attacked in Morocco

COMMUNIST-led forces in Morocco today attacked the car of the U.S. consul in Rabat, the capital, and caused damage to the vehicle.

The consul's car was attacked in the city of Rabat, the capital of Morocco.

U.S. Shoppers Open Weeklong Boycott and Meat Prices Begin to Fall

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—American shoppers opened their weeklong meat boycott today, forcing prices at New York meat markets to plummet by as much as 50 percent.

But there was widespread agreement that the full effect of the nationwide protest against high prices would not be known until the weekend, when housewives traditionally do most of their shopping.

Life in London Is Worsening, Many Believe

LONDON, April 2 (UPI).—Life in London is getting worse, Londoners believe, according to a poll published today.

The Opinion Research Centre, in a poll of 952 Londoners, said that 73 percent of them felt London was getting worse as a place to live.

Nobody seemed sure whom to blame or what to do about it, the pollsters said. But residents were bothered most by traffic jams, jammed subways and buses, traffic fumes and traffic noise.

Supreme Court Lets Stand Bar to Trans-Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Supreme Court today let stand a lower court decision blocking construction of the controversial trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

The high court refused without comment or dissent an urgent government plea to overturn the lower court. Thus, the justices left the future of the pipeline from Alaska's North Slope up to Congress.

The government, the State of Alaska and a consortium of oil companies had urged the court to overturn a decision issued in February by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The Circuit Court said the government could not issue permits for construction of the pipeline on U.S.-owned land because the 54-foot wide needed exceeds the 54-foot width allowed by the Federal Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

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Ervin Rejects Nixon Proposal That Aides Testify Informally

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—Sen. J. Edgar Hoover today rejected President Nixon's proposal that aides testify informally in the Watergate bugging case.

Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, D-Mo., chairman of the Senate special committee investigating the Watergate scandal, rejected President Nixon's offer to let his aides meet informally in closed session with the panel.

8,000 Halt Work At London Docks

LONDON, April 2 (UPI).—Work at London's docks halted today in a complex dispute over the second phase of the government's wage-control program.

Twenty-seven ships were made idle by the dispute. About 8,000 dock workers were involved.

The difference in emphasis in the speeches of the two presidents was not surprising in view of Mr. Thieu's known desire to win from Mr. Nixon a promise of heavy air support should North Vietnam launch another large-scale attack.

All the issues facing the two countries will be explored "in depth and in detail" during the two-day meetings here, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said.

These include the alleged North Vietnamese infiltration, the continuing fighting in Cambodia, the missing in action and other issues affecting all of Indochina, Mr. Ziegler said.

He promised a communiqué as well as statements by both presidents when the meetings end tomorrow.

For Americans, an Attempt to Find Some Consolation From Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—While the cost of meat in the United States is making shoppers roar, it may give them satisfaction to know that meat prices are high everywhere, according to a check of supermarket prices in foreign capitals.

The foreign meat prices were reported today by the Agriculture Department in its weekly publication, "Foreign Agriculture." Some examples:

Cambodia Jails 55 Astrologers

PHNOM PENH, April 2 (Reuters).—Fifty-five of Cambodia's top astrologers have been jailed because of widespread predictions that President Lon Nol will be ousted within a month, according to police sources.

The self-styled clairvoyants are now sharing crowded cells at military police headquarters with hundreds of opposition politicians, journalists and student radicals detained under emergency laws over the past fortnight.

The sources said the 55 had been arrested without formal charges. Nearly all Cambodians have implicit faith in their astrologers and consult them on all aspects of their lives.

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Brandt Set For 3-Day Israel Visit

His Official Trip
To Start June 7

By John M. Goshko

BONN, April 2 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will go to Israel on June 7 for a three-day official trip that will make him the first West German chancellor to visit the Jewish state while in office.

Formal announcement of the date for Mr. Brandt's visit was made today in both Jerusalem and Bonn. Political observers here immediately interpreted it as a sign that German-Israeli relations have again improved after a long period of tension.

Mr. Brandt actually had accepted Israeli Premier Golda Meir's invitation almost a year ago, and he originally had been expected to make the trip last fall. However, that plan was abruptly upset after the Arab terrorist attack at the Munich Olympic Games in September caused the death of 17 persons, including 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team.

The Munich tragedy provoked widespread criticism from the Israeli press and public about alleged West German mishandling of the situation. Then, last October, relations between the two countries deteriorated even further after West Germany released the four surviving terrorists from the Munich attack as ransom for a Lufthansa plane and its passengers hijacked in the Middle East.

As a protest, Israel briefly withdrew its ambassador from Bonn, and the two governments became involved in an acrimonious dispute about alleged West German "softness" toward Arab terrorist activity. Tempers began to cool after Mr. Brandt sent a personal, complimentary letter to Mrs. Meir.

Today's announcement also was considered especially significant because it came two weeks after the left-leaning youth wing of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, the Young Socialists, adopted an avowedly anti-Israel resolution, calling for withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory.

Brandt Set For 3-Day Israel Visit

The Young Socialists are expected to press this issue when the parent party begins its national congress at Hannover on April 10.

For this reason, the timing of the announcement today is seen here as Mr. Brandt's way of disassociating himself from the Young Socialist resolution. He and almost all other key party leaders already have indicated that they will oppose the resolution vigorously at Hannover.

These include the alleged North Vietnamese infiltration, the continuing fighting in Cambodia, the missing in action and other issues affecting all of Indochina, Mr. Ziegler said.

He promised a communiqué as well as statements by both presidents when the meetings end tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon reaffirmed the "strong and friendly" ties between the United States and South Vietnam. Mr. Ziegler reported after the first meeting of the two leaders in the President's office overlooking the Pacific.

Mr. Ziegler said that there had been in the first meeting, and would be in later meetings, full discussion of U.S. plans for continued economic and reconstruction aid for Indochina.

In answer to a question, Mr. Ziegler said: "The two leaders will discuss the situation in the Pacific."

The South Vietnamese leader, known for his toughness and direct speech, noted that all American troops have now been withdrawn from Vietnam although "over 300,000 American troops still stay in Europe to bolster the defense of Western Europe more than a quarter century after World War II is over."



Presidents Thieu and Nixon at ceremony in San Clemente.

2-Day Calif. Summit Talks

Nixon Gives Warm Welcome To Thieu, Vows Cooperation

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 2 (UPI).—President Nixon warmly welcomed South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu here today with a pledge of continued cooperation in the post-war period and of economic aid in rebuilding his country.

But Mr. Nixon made no reference to any form of military assistance and pointedly noted in his welcoming remarks that South Vietnam now has the strength to defend its own independence.

President Thieu, on the other hand, warned that the road to lasting peace "is still an arduous one" and that "courage and tenacity" are essential to a lasting peace in the Pacific.

Kosygin Arrives In Stockholm on A Five-Day Visit

STOCKHOLM, April 2 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin met Swedish leaders today to discuss ways of strengthening world peace and the improvement of trade and cultural links.

Police with helicopters and guard dogs operated a strict security screen at the airport and at Haga Castle, where the Russian guests are staying. Mr. Kosygin arrived from Moscow today on his first visit since 1968.

Although Jewish and Baltic refugee groups were holding demonstrations in Stockholm and other cities against the Russian leader's presence, the five-day visit began quietly.

The visit was described by officials here as a routine one, returning that of Premier Olof Palme to the Soviet Union in 1970.

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S. Vietnam To Boycott Truce Unit

Acts in Dispute
On Ranger Post

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, April 2 (NYT).—The Two-Party Joint Military Commission, which began operating as a peace-making body only four days ago, was threatened with collapse today in a dispute over a besieged South Vietnamese Ranger outpost.

Ranger said that, until the dispute was settled, it would boycott the meetings of the commission and hinted that it was prepared to undertake major military action to relieve the ranger outpost.

Emergency Meeting

The two-party commission met Thursday for the first time and held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss the ranger outpost dispute. Its next meeting is scheduled for tomorrow.

The ranger outpost is located at Tong Le Chan, about 50 miles north of Saigon. The base is manned by about 600 men and has been under siege by the Communists since Feb. 26, according to Saigon military authorities.

The base is said to have been assaulted 21 times and to have been under almost constant shelling. The government says that 15 men have been killed and 109 wounded at the base since the siege began.

According to the Communists, the fighting at the base started when troops launched "subversive operations" against surrounding Communist-held areas.

Boycott to Continue

A spokesman for the Saigon government announced the boycott of the Joint Military Commission at a news conference this afternoon. The spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that the boycott would continue until the Communists troops stop their attacks or at least let us evacuate wounded soldiers who still remain at the base.

Col. Hien said that up to this afternoon no relief operation had been taken by Saigon forces but he added, "We will do whatever is necessary to relieve enemy pressure."

A Viet Cong spokesman, Col. Duong Dinh Thao, said that if the South Vietnamese side "unilaterally refuses to attend the Two-Party JMC meetings to settle all the matters of contention concerning the two parties, they must be held responsible for the obstruction."

Col. Thao said that on March 25 a two-hour truce was arranged at the outpost to permit the evacuation of wounded men but that Saigon had used the truce to resupply the base.

Cambodia Jails 55 Astrologers

PHNOM PENH, April 2 (Reuters).—Fifty-five of Cambodia's top astrologers have been jailed because of widespread predictions that President Lon Nol will be ousted within a month, according to police sources.

The self-styled clairvoyants are now sharing crowded cells at military police headquarters with hundreds of opposition politicians, journalists and student radicals detained under emergency laws over the past fortnight.

The sources said the 55 had been arrested without formal charges. Nearly all Cambodians have implicit faith in their astrologers and consult them on all aspects of their lives.

Ulster Police Question 28 IRA Suspects

13 Taken From Bus Near Irish Border

BELFAST, April 2 (UPI).—Police today questioned 28 suspected Irish Republican Army members believed to have been going to or coming from training camps in the Irish Republic.

Troops picked up 13 men in a minibus Saturday night. They said they were on a fishing trip. Paratroopers became suspicious when they found only one fishing rod in the bus.

Another 13 men and two women detained yesterday said they were returning from a party in Dublin. Both groups were picked up near the border town of Newry, 35 miles southwest of Belfast.

The arrests followed a statement yesterday by rightist Protestant leader William Craig that he had information that members of the IRA's militant Provisional wing were being trained south of the border in the use of new weapons.

Escape Bid Foiled
Meanwhile, prison officers today foiled an escape attempt at the Maze Prison, outside Belfast, where IRA suspects are detained.

A government statement said the officers saw two men trying to cut the wire of a compound. A search uncovered a hacksaw blade and wirecutters.

Police shot and wounded a 15-year-old Protestant boy tonight as he and three others tried to hold up a truck in Belfast's Protestant Lissburn Road area, police said.

A 28-year-old member of the holdup gang was captured, but the two others got away, police said.

The 15-year-old was shot in the side. Police said his condition was "not serious."

In Londonderry, two youths planted a bomb that wrecked a tobacco shop. The owner and customers fled before the blast.

During the weekend and today, there were no other reports of bombing or shootings in Northern Ireland.

An army spokesman credited the full to the sealing off of more than 150 Belfast streets with barbed-wire barricades and concrete blocks to funnel all traffic through army checkpoints.

"This has been our quietest weekend in months and, frankly, it has been achieved by walling off the two communities with what in effect is an iron curtain," the spokesman said.

Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw ordered a full inquiry into the theft of guns from the Department of Forensic Science near Belfast at the weekend.

The weapons consisted mainly of arms found by troops. The weapons were being tested for possible links with murders or other shootings, police sources said.

Israel Convicts 6 of Spying for Syrian Network

HAIFA, Israel, April 2 (Reuters).—An Israeli court here convicted six Israeli Arabs today of espionage and sabotage after they said they belonged to a Syrian-organized spy network.

The six initially had pleaded not guilty. But they reversed their plea today when the district attorney agreed to drop a charge of conspiracy to help the enemy in its war against Israel, which carried a possible life sentence.

Three other Israeli Arabs maintained their plea of not guilty in the trial, the second of a series connected with a Syrian-backed sabotage and espionage network.

Last month, the same court sentenced two Jews and four Israeli Arabs to prison terms ranging from 2 to 17 years on charges of belonging to the same ring.

Two additional groups of suspects, including four Jews, will be brought to trial within the next few weeks.

1,600 Take Oath

Franco Forces Professors To Swear Public Allegiance

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 2 (UPI).—The government has obliged 1,600 assistant university professors to swear a loyalty oath to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and all that he stands for in a solemn Bible, crucifix and candle ceremony in Madrid's Royal Theater.

The public ceremony Saturday was the price demanded by Education Minister Jose Villar Palasí—who presided along with the rector of all Spain's universities—to grant the assistant professors lifetime tenure and guaranteed annual salaries. Upon taking the oath, they became a new professional corps, formally integrated into the political system and responsible for upholding Gen. Franco's ideology and his laws on and off campus.

Despite earlier expressions of displeasure with the ceremony as "public humiliation," "psychological coercion" and "Fascist," the professors went through with the ritual without major protest.

In their colored academic caps and gowns, one by one they marched up to the stage, and knelt before the Roman Catholic symbols, swore allegiance to the chief of state, to his "fundamental laws" and to the principles of his monolithic national movement, the country's only legal political party.

Until now, only full professors and associate professors had tenure and guaranteed annual

pay. They, too, take the oath—as must all Spanish public servants—but in private, simply by signing a printed form.

It was the first time since Gen. Franco overthrew the Spanish republic 34 years ago Sunday that civilians have been subjected to a ritual usually reserved for military occasions. The anniversary, and the religious tone, gave the event added significance. Observers stressed, however, that the Catholic Church, which is in open conflict with Gen. Franco over civil liberties, pointedly did not participate.

It was not known what would befall the few assistant professors who, for one reason or another, failed to take part.

The granting of status and pay to the assistant professors who complied was viewed as the latest government move to entice teaching staffs in its campaign to bring order to the country's universities. They are expected, according to sources, to enforce Gen. Franco's decrees of last summer, which placed the universities under direct government control and gave rectors and professors the power to fire dissenting teachers and students.

To date, however, the decrees have failed to impress students and professors, who have engaged in illegal strikes and sit-ins since the beginning of the academic year last fall. They also have defied the strict ban on student-professor assemblies to discuss mutual problems.

U.S. Ambassador Horacio Rivero, who has been visiting Spanish university rectors as he tours Spain, has been the victim of campus unrest. Last week he had to cancel a visit to Zaragoza University, which was shut down because of demonstrations, and 10 days ago he was stoned by striking Malaga University students.

The main difficulties, however, are in the large universities in Barcelona and Madrid. In Madrid's Autonomous University, for example, science professors have held sit-ins over the temporary suspension of five colleagues who objected to the reduction of their research grants.

The vice-rector of the computer center quit in a clash of views over the curriculum.

In Barcelona, where its two universities are "in a state of exception," meaning that Spain's civil rights laws no longer apply, three deans have resigned to protest the indictment of more than 100 students for strike activities.

Most dissenting students and professors have been identified by a new secret service organization, which has provided university rectors with a blacklist of names and a summary of their activities.

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President Anwar Sadat went to Libya today for further discussions with Col. Muammar Qadhafi on the proposed merger between Egypt and Libya.

An official source here said that such contacts could be expected to increase to a "situation" of Egyptian and Libyan leaders as the Sept. 1 deadline for the merger approaches.

Official in both countries admit that there are still many issues to settle before a full merger of the two states can take place. The Egyptian leader is expected to spend several days in Tripoli.

President Sadat has been portrayed by official sources in Cairo as proceeding cautiously into the union. President Sadat and Col. Qadhafi are also expected to discuss the entire Middle East situation and the Egyptian leader may touch on the recent incident in which Libyan fighters attacked a U.S. military plane over the Mediterranean off Libya.

© Associated Press.

He did not attempt to minimize the current problems in relations between the two states. Many of the problems had been around for years, he said, such as support costs for U.S. troops in Germany and the dozens of local problems connected with their presence here.

Added to these were more recent crises over currencies, customs, U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market and Vietnam. The danger, he said, was that from these (mis)aligned issues and partly through public ignorance, a crisis in confidence could be created.

Mr. von Weizsacker declined to clarify reports alleging that Special Minister Rahn had suggested three years ago that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact alliances could at some future stage be dissolved and replaced by a European security system. Mr. Rahn, the government's chief negotiator with the Communists, was said to have made the remarks in conversation with Walter Hahn, director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute.

Mr. Rahn is ill and unavailable for comment, but the government is expected to answer parliamentary questions on the subject this week. Whether or not Rahn made the remarks attributed to him, Mr. von Weizsacker stressed that the government's present policy is based on a strong and healthy NATO alliance.

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He said that he was ready to work out a procedure with the committee which we do not feel infringes on the doctrine of self-defense, but in establishing procedures whereby information can be provided to the committee where we feel it is needed and if they feel it is needed.

He called for "orderliness, fairness and respect for the rights of individuals" in the panel's proceedings.

Last Friday, as criticism mounted of White House reticence in the case, President Nixon let it be known that he was relaxing his previous order barring any present or former aides from formally testifying on the Watergate case before the Ervin committee.

Mr. Ziegler said at the time that President Nixon had ordered any staff member called by the Watergate grand jury to testify.

The press secretary was asked by a reporter why, if the President wanted to preserve separation of powers, he would order his aides to testify under oath before a judicial body but not a legislative body. Mr. Ziegler did not answer the question. (Grand jury testimony is secret and is given under the direction of Justice Department officials; congressional testimony is usually public.)

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Today, Sen. Ervin was vigorous in turning down Mr. Nixon's limited offer.

"If you have open hearings for other people, you have them for White House aides," the former state supreme court justice said. "They're not sacrosanct. They're not immune from the law. They're not immune from the American Revolution and doesn't belong to White House aides," he said.

Sen. Ervin said he wants his committee's scheduled hearings to proceed with the available witnesses and issue subpoenas for White House aides.

"If they didn't appear, I would recommend that the Senate issue a warrant for their arrest."

Seven men have been convicted for breaking into and seeking to bug the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate Building here last June. One of them, James W. McCord Jr., reportedly testified under oath before the committee last week that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell personally approved the bugging attempt.

Mr. McCord also said he was told by G. Gordon Liddy, a co-conspirator and former White House aide, that presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d and former White House assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder also had advance knowledge of the Watergate operation, according to Senate sources.

The Ervin committee wants to question these and other present or former Nixon administration officials, but the President has invoked executive privilege and, heretofore, has refused to allow them to testify.

Yesterday, a Republican member of the Ervin committee, Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, urged the President to tell his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, to explain any role he might have in the Watergate case and related charges of spying on Democratic presidential aspirants.

Sen. Ervin derided the President's claim of executive privilege, based on the constitutional separation-of-powers concept, as "executive porridge."

He suggested the President take a refresher law course.

The committee chairman said Mr. Nixon is giving the appearance of trying to cover up the facts and called it "a terrible disservice to the high office of president."

Brandt Aide Denies Crisis In U.S. Links

Calls It 'Artificially Produced Psychosis'

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, April 2.—The alleged crisis in German-American relations is an "artificially produced psychosis" stirred up by partisan political elements on both sides of the Atlantic, the chief government spokesman said here today.

Ruediger von Weizsacker said that "certain party political interests on both sides of the Atlantic" were fanning the fires of discord. He did not mention names, but his remarks were made shortly after Christian Democratic opposition leader Rainer Barzel warned that the present trend could lead to an end of security and freedom.

"Growing neutralism and anti-Americanism are proceeding hand in hand in the government camp with the domination of anti-Communism," Mr. Barzel charged.

Atlantic Alliance
Mr. von Weizsacker reiterated Chancellor Willy Brandt's past declarations that the government's policy of détente is based on a strong Atlantic alliance and the continued presence of American forces in Europe. He stated that there was any change in the traditionally close relations between the United States and West Germany.

He did not attempt to minimize the current problems in relations between the two states. Many of the problems had been around for years, he said, such as support costs for U.S. troops in Germany and the dozens of local problems connected with their presence here.

Added to these were more recent crises over currencies, customs, U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market and Vietnam. The danger, he said, was that from these (mis)aligned issues and partly through public ignorance, a crisis in confidence could be created.

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THE DEBRIS OF WAR—Vietnamese children play among wreckage of downed helicopters at junkyard near Bieu Hoa, northeast of Saigon. The wrecks will be sold off as scrap metal at frequent government auctions to Vietnamese and to foreign dealers.

Ervin Rejects Saigon to Boycott Truce Body In Dispute Over Ranger Post

(Continued from Page 1)

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He suggested the President take a refresher law course.

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The press secretary was asked by a reporter why, if the President wanted to preserve separation of powers, he would order his aides to testify under oath before a judicial body but not a legislative body. Mr. Ziegler did not answer the question. (Grand jury testimony is secret and is given under the direction of Justice Department officials; congressional testimony is usually public.)

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Ervin Rejects Saigon to Boycott Truce Body In Dispute Over Ranger Post

(Continued from Page 1)

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Chief Doesn't Recall Exactly Geneen Admits Possible Offer to CIA of Anti-Allende Funds

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI)—President Richard S. Geneen conceded today that he had offered to contribute funds to block the election of Chilean President Salvador Allende during a meeting with a CIA official.

The ITT executive told a subcommittee investigating multinational corporations he did not remember making such an offer to the CIA's clandestine operations in Latin America, William V. Broe testified last week. Mr. Geneen had offered to finance a move to block Allende's election but that CIA rejected the offer.

Geneen further insisted ITT "did not encourage or dipate in any way in any plot or military coup in

Chile to block the election of Mr. Allende. Nor did ITT contribute money to any persons or to any agency of any government to block the election of Mr. Allende."

He told the committee that "all ITT did was to present its views to various departments of the U.S. government" in order to protect its shareholders and employees.

However, on March 21, ITT director and former CIA chief John A. McCone told the panel that the ITT presentation of its views took the form of his going to Washington to inform high government officials that the company was ready to contribute up to \$1 million "in support of any government plan for the purpose of bringing about a coalition of opposition to Allende."

Today, Mr. Geneen admitted orchestrating an approach to the State Department and the White House but had a different description of Mr. McCone's mission. The ITT president testified that the White House and the State Department were approached to tell them we had a grave concern over the outlook for ITT's investment and were desirous of discussing our thoughts in Washington and were willing to assist financially in any government plan to help protect private American investment in Chile.

When asked whether he thought that it was proper for a large corporation to offer a substantial sum to the CIA for a covert plan, Mr. Geneen replied that the CIA "will know what the government policy is and will operate in accord with it." He added that the offer was "in effect... a willingness to do something."

Significant Discrepancies
Also appearing before the subcommittee today was ITT vice-president Edward J. Gerrity, recalled to answer questions on significant discrepancies between his statements and the testimony of Mr. Broe.

Mr. Gerrity told the panel March 22 that ITT had not offered funds to help set up a block-Allende effort, but instead had turned down a request for a plan for creating economic chaos in Chile. He also said that the ITT offer of funds had been a "seed money" for a housing and technical program.

Mr. Broe, in subsequent testimony, said that he had discussed creating economic chaos with ITT officials, but contradicted Mr. Gerrity on every other point.

He told the committee that he had met with Mr. Geneen who had offered to channel funds to support an opposition candidate to Mr. Allende. He denied that any mention of housing or technical projects had been made and insisted that the CIA had not planned any moves to disrupt Chile's economy.

"Forget the Quotes"
In his testimony today, Mr. Gerrity told the panel to "forget the quotes" and just note what he was trying to say.

Mr. Gerrity testified that the "thrust" of Mr. Geneen's conversation with him was that the ITT president suggested that "perhaps there was something we could do to assure prompt and adequate compensation" if Mr. Allende nationalized ITT holdings.

Committee chairman Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, asked the ITT vice-president if he thought that the ITT plan was to block Mr. Allende's election by the Chilean Congress.

Mr. Gerrity answered that this would have been "inconsistent with my thinking." He added that he was sure that Mr. Allende would be elected.



TORNADO VICTIMS—A little girl and her father searching through the wreckage of their mobile home in a suburb of Athens, Ga., after a twister hit the area. At least six tornadoes swept across South Carolina and northern Georgia Sunday, leaving at least nine dead and causing damage amounting to millions of dollars.

Calls Bill Counterproductive

Shultz Hints Nixon Would Veto Price Freeze

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—A bill to freeze prices and rents would be counterproductive and probably subject to a veto by President Nixon, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today.

The President is strongly opposed to it and I wouldn't be surprised at a veto, Mr. Shultz told the House Banking and Currency Committee, where there is strong backing for the legislation.

Mr. Shultz, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts and John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, appealed to the panel to extend the President's broad authority to control wages and prices for another year, without trying to write a freeze into law.

The bill opposed by the administration would make the freeze effective to prices of March 16. It has the backing of about 20 members of the 40-member panel.

Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, the committee chairman, told Mr. Shultz "You obviously prefer going to the LAF-CIO President."

ing your schedule with the Congress on this legislation."

Mr. Shultz had been asked to testify Friday but pleaded a conflicting engagement. Mr. Patman referred to a Wall Street Journal story that Mr. Shultz left Washington Friday to join Mr. Meany in a match at the Augusta, Ga. golf course.

Mr. Shultz, however, replied that at the time he would have been testifying Friday "I was conferring with the President."

"I did try to get in a little golf over the weekend," he said. "But it was not an ideal weekend."

Mr. Butts initially had declined to testify, saying that Mr. Shultz and others would present the administration case. But he changed his mind after the committee scheduled a meeting to consider issuing a subpoena for him.

In that atmosphere, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dunlop, in a joint presentation, renewed the administration plea for a simple extension of the wage-price control authority that expires April 30.

"The stabilization approach

cannot remain fixed," they said. "It must be adapted to reflect the changes that take place in economic conditions."

A Blank Check

M. Patman said: "We assume that the administration still believes the Congress should stay out of the stabilization program, roll over and play dead and simply give the President a blank check to continue the same policies that brought the largest increase in the consumer-price index in 22 years last month... Personally, I feel the Congress will be extremely foolish, both politically and economically, if it gives the administration more flexibility to continue to make more mistakes."

Defending Mr. Nixon's action in setting ceilings on the price of beef, lamb and pork Thursday, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dunlop said in their written presentation, "It is important to understand that the recent surge in food prices is not a permanent thing—that food prices will level off during the second half of 1973."

With an obvious reference to upcoming wage negotiations between large unions and large companies, they added, "This sharp but short-lived rise in food prices should not be built into decisions on prices and wages in other sectors of the economy."

Professors Reject Federal Arguments Budget Cuts Peril U.S. Languages Program

By Frank Ching

NEW YORK (NYT)—Foreign language and foreign area studies at American universities, after a dramatic expansion in the late 1950s and early '60s with the infusion of federal funds, now face an uncertain future as a result of President Nixon's first "peace-time" budget, which calls for the elimination of federal support for the program.

The program, set up during the Eisenhower administration under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, provides aid for institutions and individuals in the study of foreign languages not generally known or taught in the United States. It supports language and area studies in eight major areas of the world: East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Western Europe.

The administration rationale for terminating federal support is twofold: That a considerable number of scholars already have been developed and that, after 15 years of government assistance, universities should now be able to carry the load. This position was stated last week by Caspar W. Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in testimony before a house subcommittee.

Significant Capacity

Federal funding for foreign language training and area studies is being withdrawn because in the 15 years of this program's existence significant capacity for teaching non-Western languages and cultures has been established in the nation's colleges and universities. Mr. Weinberger said, "This program has supported more than 100 foreign area study centers and has trained more than 5,000 specialists in non-Western studies. These programs have developed to the point where federal funding represents less than 10 percent of their annual budget. It is our opinion that these efforts are now strong enough to make it on their own."

Although Mr. Weinberger's figures are not challenged, students, professors and university administrators insist that the number of scholars produced by the program is by no means sufficient to meet the needs of the 1970s. Dr. Richard D. Lambert of the University of Pennsylvania has prepared a report showing that even if the present rate of more than 800 new PhDs a year increased, there would be a net deficit of 1,389 by the end of the decade. His study envisages that, by 1979, the demand for language and area specialists in both academic and nonacademic fields would total 10,957.

Prof. Carl K. Ledyard, director of the East Asian Language and

Area Center at Columbia University, says there are not enough specialists to meet demand at the junior college and undergraduate level.

The administration argument that federal funding represents less than 10 percent of the average center's support and that, therefore, most universities will be able to make up the difference is also hotly disputed.

Hard Money

Prof. Ledyard and others say that expenses such as salaries of tenured faculty members must be budgeted with "hard" money since they represent permanent commitments of the university. Most of the federal language support funds, therefore, go to salaries of professional, but non-tenured teachers and to the costs of library acquisitions and faculty research. Termination of federal support, it is argued, would have an impact much greater than the 10 percent figure would indicate.

There is general agreement among those involved in Asian and other area studies that withdrawal of federal support would result in many universities' dropping language courses that are not financially self-sustaining, curtailing library acquisitions and

research and, over a period of years, reducing the size of teaching staffs.

Ainslie T. Embree, associate dean of the School of International Affairs at Columbia, said that 28 low-enrollment languages taught there now would be threatened. "There'll be no question of Chinese, Japanese and Russian surviving," he said. "But the university would have to cut other languages—Polish, Romanian, Czech, Bengali, Hungarian, Indonesian-Malay."

Within the academic community, forces have been marshaled to try to persuade Congress to maintain federal support at the same level as that of last year—\$12.5 million or less than one-third of 1 percent of the total education budget proposed for fiscal year 1974.

Termination of federal support would have most immediate impact on the approximately 1,200 students on national foreign language fellowships. The demand for such fellowships is reflected in the 3,589 applications filed by graduate students for the 1973-74 academic year.

"These students will be cut off in midstream," said Dr. Lambert, who is director of the University of Pennsylvania's South Asia Language and Area Center.

U.S. Cancer, Heart Institutes Exempted in Budget Squeeze

By Stuart Auerbach

NOGALES, Ariz., April 2 (UPI)—President Nixon has decided to make an exception for his two pet health programs—cancer and heart disease—and allow them to spend more money this year than last.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, director of the National Cancer Institute, revealed the White House decision on cancer here yesterday. Sources in Washington said the decision also applies to the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The decision means that the war against cancer, declared in 1971 by both Congress and the President, will have \$54 million more to spend this fiscal year, which ends June 30. The heart institute will have \$31 million more to spend during the same period.

All the other institutes at the National Institutes of Health are spending less money for research programs this year than they did the year before.

Budget Maneuver

Giving the heart and cancer programs the extra money involved legal sleight-of-hand by the White House's Office of Management and Budget.

Since Mr. Nixon has twice vetoed 1973 spending bills for the

Department of Health, Education and Welfare, programs there are restricted to spending either the amount in the President's proposed budget or last year's congressional appropriation—which ever is lower.

And all the other institutes at NIH are spending at the President's 1973 proposed budget level because it is lower than the 1972 appropriations.

But in the case of the cancer and heart institutes, the President's proposed 1973 budget contained more money than the 1972 appropriation. So until now they had been spending at the 1972 level.

Although OMB hasn't officially passed the word that the Cancer Institute will get the money, Dr. Rauscher told an American Cancer Society science writers' seminar here that assurances already have been given.

Cancer Institute spending will go up from \$378 million to \$432 million for the 1973 fiscal year and the President has asked for \$500 million next year.

If, as predicted, the Heart Institute is also allowed to spend at the level of the President's budget, its appropriations will increase from \$332 million to \$255 million.



Harold S. Geneen

Week Primate Kept in Office

THIENS, April 2 (Reuters)—Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church has refused to accept the resignation of Archbishop Ieronymos, primate of the church, and has granted him a month's sick leave, a spokesman for the synod said today.

The 11-member synod met under the chairmanship of Metropolitan of Kalavryta and after Archbishop Ieronymos resigned for health reasons last Friday.

He synod was summoned, following the failure of government officials and church leaders to persuade the primate, who is 67, to withdraw his resignation.

It was believed due to stress against him for alleged handling of various church

affairs.

\$250,000 in Medicaid Cited

Advocate of Black Capitalism Is Accused of Grand Larceny

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT)—Dr. Thomas Matthew, the advocate of black capitalism, was arrested yesterday on 121 counts of grand larceny and conspiracy, that charged him with taking money from his Queens Hospital and investing it in several of his other enterprises.

The announcement of the arrest was made by Queens District Attorney Thomas J. Mackell. Dr. Matthew was to be arraigned in State Supreme Court later today. The doctor and his lawyer, Sidney L. Katz, who was similarly charged today, both face sentences of 619 years in prison if convicted.

A spokesman for Mr. Mackell said the amount of money allegedly involved was \$250,000 in Medicaid funds.

The 48-year-old neurosurgeon was most recently in the public eye when he treated a young

Muslim who had been shot during a January holdup in a Brooklyn sporting goods store. Dr. Matthew entered the building during the tense two-day siege and, while treating the injured man, counseled all four gunmen to think of living rather than dying. The men eventually surrendered.

Founded NEGRO

Dr. Matthew had previously gained prominence as the founder of a self-help program called National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization (NEGRO). He organized and directed Interfaith Hospital in Jamaica, Queens, and has led in forming private bus companies to serve black slums in Jamaica and the Watts section of Los Angeles. He has also been involved in real estate ventures and numerous protests.

In 1969, Mr. Matthew went to jail for refusing to pay his income taxes. He said the money went to NEGRO rather than to support welfare programs. President Nixon commuted the six-month sentence after 69 days, and Dr. Matthew later supported several of the President's programs and appointments.

The arrest of Dr. Matthew and Mr. Katz were a result of a 10-month investigation by Lawrence J. Finnegan, an assistant to District Attorney Mackell. Mr. Finnegan said he had become interested in Interfaith Hospital while investigating a homicide that took place there.

Watts Bus Firm Named

The grand jury indictments contained 27 counts of stealing for the benefit of the Blue and White Bus Co. of Watts, Calif., Inc. Dr. Matthew is the president of that company, according to Mr. Mackell's office.

Nineteen counts charge that the two defendants took money from Interfaith to put into the Freedom Village Realty Corp. in Harlem, which housed commercial projects of Dr. Matthew's, according to Mr. Mackell.

The 74 other grand larceny counts were for alleged using of Interfaith funds to purchase two buildings in Manhattan, one of them the residence of Dr. Matthew, the indictment said.

The 121st count was for conspiracy to steal money from Interfaith.

Dr. Matthew has told of being born in a basement next to Knickerbocker Hospital in Manhattan when, he said, his mother was refused admission because she was black. He said he became the first black graduate of the Bronx High School of Science and of Manhattan College, attended Meharry Medical College in Nashville, and did his internship at St. Louis City Hospital.



What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



© Lorillard 1973 King Size, Crushproof, and Delux length (100 mm)

When a businessman asks to rent a car

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is all he wants to hear.

Yes, Hertz girls have the most cars to rent—models of Fords and other fine cars.

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The Meat of the Matter

"The economy isn't some kind of religion or mysterious force," one woman told a reporter as the American abstention from meat began on Sunday—"it'll respond to a boycott." There is a kernel of truth in this: The relationship between supply and demand remains a fundamental force even in communist countries. But as anyone who has argued about, say, the farm policies of the Common Market or tried to delve into the maze of legislated economics that governs American agriculture well knows, the economy isn't all that simple, either.

Forty years ago, the shoe was on the other foot in the United States. It was the farmers who planned a strike, a boycott in reverse, to try to raise prices that had been halved in three years, to stave off foreclosures of their lands, to seek to restore some balance between what they received at the market and what they had to pay for manufactured goods. And the result of the dangerous discontent in the farm states (there was martial law in some counties) was not a simple readjustment in food prices (the workers in the cities didn't have enough disposable cash to make that possible as the great depression deepened), but some of the most complex legislation that ever passed through Congress.

Much has changed since 1933. Mechanization, increase in size of individual farms at the expense of the small subsistence farmer, has vastly reduced the farm population without reducing the total productivity. The United States, whose farmers once depended

to no small extent upon the export market, lost that market after 1929—but seems on the point of regaining no small share of it. And at the same time the relative affluence of the domestic market has increased consumption, particularly of meat.

There have been about as many reasons cited for the sudden upsurge of meat prices as there are disgruntled purchasers, alarmed shopkeepers and middlemen, and cattle, sheep and pig raisers, or, for that matter, as were bandied about in Britain when a similar phenomenon appeared there. President Nixon's freeze on meat prices has been denounced as too little and too late by consumers and labor leaders, while the farmers threatened a strike—as in 1933, but with a good deal less steam behind it.

The boycott may not really get to the meat of the matter, because that is as complex in its ingredients as bouillabaisse. But it can, and should, cause a genuine restudy of American agricultural legislation and marketing policies, with as much of any eye to the consumer as the New Deal farm laws gave to the producer. For just as those laws were needed then to prevent anarchy in the fundamental farming industry, so new policies are needed now to prevent prices in that basic industry from shoving all prices up to the sky. The United States is still fortunate in its position on the inflationary spiral affecting so much of the industrialized world. But that gives no ground for complacency—or over-simplification of the issues involved.

Tin, Rubber and Those Stockpiles

Times have suddenly become prosperous for those small countries that live by selling raw commodities to the industrial nations. Until about a year ago the producing countries were suffering grievously, as worldwide inflation pushed up the prices of the manufactured goods they must buy. But now inflation has reached the basic materials with a vengeance. Their prices are now going up much faster than those of the finished products, and the positions are reversed. Now it is the rich nations that complain bitterly of the effects of world prices on their unstable currencies and their economic troubles.

The rise or fall of a few cents in the price of copper determines the strength of Zambia's position in its long struggles with Rhodesia. The price of tin is a major influence on the durability of governments in Bolivia. The price of coffee is crucial to the standards of living in half a dozen countries throughout Latin America and Africa. All of these prices are moving upward sharply—metals, foodstuffs, fibers.

The political effects of this surge are superbly indiscriminate. It is good for right-wing generals in Brazil, left-wing generals in Peru, the Labor party in Australia, and President Allende in Chile. Conversely, it is a growing embarrassment and threat to a Conservative government in Britain, a Social Democratic government in West Germany, a Liberal government in Canada and the Republican administration in the United States. Each commodity moves within its own particular market, but they are all responding to the enormous acceleration of the world's economy as the rich nations, led by the United States and Japan, come pounding out of their recent recession. The price increases are evidently being amplified, to some unknown degree, by the currency crisis. People who used to keep their money in U.S. dollars for security have now been frightened by two devaluations and are looking for something a bit more tangible to hold.

President Nixon has responded to this wave of inflation by announcing that the United States will now begin to sell off most of its strategic stockpiles. The stockpiles are, at this point, hardly more than an expensive

joke. They are part of the government's elaborate and increasingly obsolete preparations for the kind of national emergency that overtook the country in World War II.

Mr. Nixon presented his decision as an attempt to fight inflation but it appears to be having very little effect on the prices of stockpiled commodities. As a matter of fact, foreign policy Mr. Nixon has, in fact, successfully chosen a moment when he can dump the stockpiles without hurting friends abroad. The stockpiles have been a matter of the greatest anxiety to many of the small producing countries. Malaysia is a notable example. Malaysia lives by its exports of rubber and tin. The stockpiles hold \$100 million worth of rubber, and \$1 billion in tin. The chief responsibility of the Malaysian Embassy here has been to point out to each successive administration the foreign implications of dumping the stockpiles. In the spring of the year, an American President was frequently tempted to throw some of that stockpiled rubber and tin on the market to bring in a little last-minute cash and help cut a budget deficit. In those seasons, the Malaysian diplomats, and their colleagues from the other threatened countries, would rally around to persuade the White House that the cash would be trivial compared with the costs of the political chaos that a sinking market might generate. But currently the commodity markets are strong enough to withstand the American decision to sell. The price of tin was \$1.80 a pound a year ago and is now bouncing above \$2. The rubber that was 17 cents a pound a year ago is now 29 cents a pound, and the price actually has risen since Mr. Nixon's announcement that he will sell all of the 346,000 tons of it in the stockpile.

The producing countries' grievances against the rich industrial countries is very similar to the 19th century American farmers' grievances against the manufacturers in the cities. A manufacturer could set his own price, but a farmer had to ride up and down with a volatile and uncontrollable market. For the producing countries, at the moment, the tide is upward. As the experience with the American stockpile suggests, there is not much that even a powerful government can do about it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Iraq-Kuwait Conflict

The Iraqi-Kuwait conflict is spreading and growing more poisonous. Is this part of a Soviet offensive to put a curb on American influence in the region? Without a doubt, Washington scored points by proposing the concluding of accords between oil companies and the Persian Gulf producer nations. In any case, even if these pushes directed

against Arab countries reputedly in the American camp are not called by Moscow, the weakening of these regimes would displease Moscow. All the more so since the Americans... seem little hurried to contribute to a settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, the worsening of which contributes to the degradation of the Soviet position in that region.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 3, 1898

NEW YORK—President McKinley's ultimatum goes to Spain today. It is ominous. He simply says that Spain's final reply to his representations and demands is evasive and unsatisfactory. He has exhausted all diplomatic expedients and must now refer the matter to an impatient Congress that can no longer be held in check. Also, the Secretary of the Navy issued an order which indicates that hostilities are not far away. He graduated the entire first class at the Naval Academy and ordered them to immediate sea duty.

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1923

PARIS—Further interesting light, relatively new, has been thrown upon the subject of cancer by the studies and researches of Dr. Edward Percy Robinson of New York, about which he has recently contributed an article to the review entitled "American Medicine." He draws especial attention to the fact that the disease is not found among the natives of a considerable number of countries, among them Egypt, Siam, India, Korea, the Philippines, Japan and China; where the use of salt in food is largely if not completely eschewed.



What's Left Behind in Vietnam

By Craig Whitney

SAIGON—If the future of South Vietnam remains obscure, the impact of the American intervention is clearly visible to anyone who has lived in the country's cities and moved about its countryside. What did the "American decade" mean to the South in terms of political, social and other changes?

In 1961 there were almost 20 North Vietnamese troops in the South, and the Viet Cong insurgents totaled only 17,000. It was a small war of terrorism and political subversion. South Vietnam, with a weak government and army, was a country of sleepy market towns and rice farmers' villages. The Americans gave South Vietnam the government of Nguyen Van Thieu—and all that means.

Over the years, the Thieu regime has become the strongest of any that has governed in the South since independence from France in 1954. It has not, however, acquired even the veneer of democracy that Washington has sought to give it. If more Vietnamese support the government now than in 1961, it is not so much a sign of its popularity as of their weariness with the war and their memory of the punishment inflicted on them and their land when the Communists were allowed to operate in it.

Position Improved

Militarily, Saigon's position has been greatly improved. The South Vietnamese armed forces, a weak and disorganized collection of military fiefdoms in the years before the American involvement, are now more than one million men strong. The air force, though still unable to do all that the Americans did in Laos and North Vietnam, has squadrons of fighter-bombers, hundreds of helicopters and a growing complement of logistical support personnel.

In numbers and equipment the government forces greatly exceed the estimated 80,000 Viet Cong and 145,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South. The Communists control large areas of the countryside, but even the most liberal estimate would not give them outright control today of more than two million of the South's 17.5 million population. In short, the American intervention broadened and intensified the war, achieved some measure of success in separating the insurgency from its manpower bases in the villages, but left many of the political questions that touched off the fighting unresolved.

And the price in Vietnamese lives has been high. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops have suffered perhaps 950,000 dead since 1961, by U.S. government estimates, and the South Vietnamese have taken losses of almost 190,000 killed and half a million men wounded. Since the introduction of American combat troops in 1965, some 415,000 South Vietnamese civilians have been killed and 936,000 have been wounded as a result of combat operations—many, of course, by the Communists or by cross-fire but most by the much heavier weaponry and bombing that was part of the American and South Vietnamese arsenal.

Apart from the unintended civilian casualties of war, the Communists are accused of having killed 31,000 civilians by design and abducted 49,000 others, while the Saigon government, according to American government figures, killed 20,519 and imprisoned almost 29,000 in the same period as part of the "pacification" and Phoenix programs—the latter designed to eliminate

("neutralize" was the word used) Communist cadres in government-controlled areas. Every family in the country has suffered from the losses concealed in these statistics, and bitterness and fear run deep on all sides. Then there are the refugees. Some 6.5 million villagers were driven from their ancestral homes by the fighting in the 1960s according to official U.S. government statistics. A Senate subcommittee regards this figure as too low and estimates that 8.5 million villagers have been driven from their homes in South Vietnam, another two million have been made refugees in Cambodia (where there was no war at all before the Americans intervened) and more than one million have been rendered homeless in Laos.

Effect on Society

What has been the effect on the land? Contrary to some impressions, the Americans did not lay South Vietnam to waste in the way they devastated much of North Vietnam with the massive bombing campaigns of 1964-68 and 1972. Except for the Tet offensive of 1968, there was little large-scale fighting in the urban areas in the South. The millions of tons of bombs that over the years came to a larger total than the bombs dropped in all the theaters of World War II, fell

mostly in unpopulated mountain and jungle areas. The hundreds of thousands of acres that were defoliated were out in the jungles and mountains, and though the trees that died have been replaced by less valuable strains, South Vietnam is still very much a lush green country.

The effect on South Vietnamese society is another matter. Most of the Americans who fought in "Nam" scarcely knew the country. In most big cities they were restricted to American bases, ate only American food, drank vast quantities of American beer and hard liquor and looked out only occasionally and with disgust at the "slopes" outside. Yet the changes wrought by the American presence are extraordinary, and often sad.

The GIs left behind perhaps 50,000 to 70,000 Vietnamese-American war babies, many of whom grew up uncared for because of the American dislike of foreigners. The Americans indirectly "urbanized" the South by swelling the refugee population of the cities, but what has developed there are mostly jumbled slums where the streets are often inch-deep in dirt and garbage and where the traditional restraints and framework of Vietnamese village life have been destroyed, with nothing to take their place.

Viewing Nixon on Crime and Punishment

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the great mistakes of Richard Nixon's critics over the years has been to regard him as a man without basic beliefs, moved only by opportunism. Of course he has shown that he can bend to the wind. But as President he has surprised us again and again by meaning exactly what he said.

The President's recent words on the subject of crime are a particularly powerful example. When he denounced "soft-headed judges" and said that a "permissive philosophy" had caused crime, he was surely expressing deep personal feelings. And they have been carried out in his legislative proposals for revision of the federal criminal code.

The authenticity of Nixon's

statements on crime makes them even sadder to read. Their large rhetoric has such small relation to the realities of preventing crime. They promise so much and can deliver so little. And they bespeak an optimism that one simply regrets to see expressed by the President of the United States.

Deterrence is his theme: The argument that harsher penalties will discourage people from committing crimes. If that were so, the problem of crime prevention would be simplified indeed. But it is not.

The most respected American criminologists, including men just as hard-nosed as Nixon could wish, are in broad agreement that it is not so much the amount as the certainty of punishment that deters. The trouble in America, the desperate trouble, is that a man who commits a crime has so small a chance of being arrested for it, much less being sentenced to anything.

One estimate is that when a burglar does a job, the odds are 50-1 against his being convicted for it. Changing those odds, increasing police effectiveness and the rate of detection would have by far the greatest deterrent effect of any imaginable set against crime.

The proposal to restore the death penalty for certain federal crimes is an example of the gap between presidential rhetoric and reality. If capital punishment were "a valuable deterrent," as Nixon said, and nothing else were involved, we might still be hanging men for stealing a loaf of bread. But the deterrent effect has proved to be so doubtful, and the impact on the penal system so corrupting, that the penalty has been abolished or left largely unused in every Western industrial country except one. That is South Africa.

Narcotics offenders are another example. It is possible that the chance of such a penalty could occasionally scare a drug peddler

Bernard Levin

From London:

Hugh Scanlon has made a speech which hints that industrial peace may shortly break out, and indeed that he may be willing to help bring it about...

LONDON—"A week," said Winston Churchill once, "is a long time in politics." The truth of his remark was dramatically brought home to me over the weekend when, having been out of the country for just seven days, I returned to find that the politico-industrial situation that I had left on the previous Saturday had been suddenly transformed.

What had happened is that Hugh Scanlon had made a speech which hinted that industrial peace may shortly break out, and indeed that he may be willing to help bring it about; further, that the Labor party, at its annual convention in October, may give up its childish pretense that Britain has not joined the European Economic Community and start sending delegates to its representative deliberations.

Now Mr. Scanlon did not put it quite so bluntly. But that he put it at all is matter for considerable reflection.

Mr. Scanlon is the boss of Britain's second biggest union, the engineers, and he has hitherto been the most militant hard-liner among the union leaders in his total opposition to any form of co-operation with the Conservative government, and in his implacable resolve that Britain should have nothing to do with the Common Market and its wicked ways. Mr. Scanlon was in the forefront of the fight to stop unions registering under the government's Industrial Relations Act (registration brings massive advantages, but implicitly recognizes the authority of the legislation); he was likewise one of the most active opponents of the government's "freeze" of pay and prices, and he even campaigned for a pledge by the Labor party to take Britain out of the Common Market if they should win the next general election.

Uncompromising

But Mr. Scanlon went further than that. He opposed the mere holding of talks between the government and the unions, pressed for the expulsion from the TUC of unions which registered under the act, and actively pushed the idea of a one-day general industrial action on May 1, as a political protest against the government's policies. You could hardly imagine, let alone find, a more uncompromising opponent of any kind of dialogue between government and unions. Nor was this particularly surprising; Mr. Scanlon, though he left the Communist party in 1956 (after their support of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian revolution), has remained close to the Communists and their policies, and has even spoken at gatherings to boost the Communist daily newspaper.

And yet here he was suggest-

ing that if the government were to repeal some of the provisions in the Industrial Relations Act, it might be possible to get voluntary co-operation from the unions for an anti-inflation policy.

What are we to make of this? The extreme cynical, or conspiratorial, view is that the Communist line has changed, and that Mr. Scanlon has changed with it. But this will not do, because it was clear as soon as Mr. Scanlon's words were reported that he had caught the Morning Star (the Communist party newspaper) on the wrong foot: it literally didn't know whether to applaud him or censure him. The next possibility is that Mr. Scanlon was speaking without prior thought or consultation with his political associates, and that he will soon be explaining that he didn't mean it, or that he was misreported, or both.

But the third explanation is that Mr. Scanlon meant what he said, and that it was the result of a realization that the unions simply cannot go on defying not only the government but the overwhelming view of the country—that there must be support from the unions for the only policies that can save us. Mr. Scanlon, in other words, is recognizing reality.

No Response

So far, there has been no response from the government, but there is bound to be one soon, even if it initially takes the form of private soundings of Mr. Scanlon. But there is also going to be one, increasingly funny side-effect of his speech. The Labor party's national executive, egged on by that parier-revolutionary, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, had just voted, against the urging of its more moderate members (Mr. Wilson, the party leader, characteristically abstained, to throw the party's support behind the May 1 action by the unions, and its Common Market policy remains one of total opposition. Now suppose moderation is about to break out among the union leaders—where will the Labor party and its left-wingers be then? Well, it will be roughly where Xenophon and his Greek army were when they went to Persia to help Cyrus in his fight against King Artaxerxes, some 24 centuries ago, only to find Cyrus killed in the first battle: They were 1,000 miles from home, and with their reason for being there utterly gone. So they turned round and walked back to Athens, and Xenophon wrote a famous book about it. But somehow, I doubt if Wedgwood Benn will produce anything as good as the Anabasis.

off. But the trade is so profitable, and the people involved so base, that the deterrent would be marginal at best.

And mandatory sentences have long been known to have a distorting effect on the trial process. They make judges and juries more reluctant to convict James Q. Wilson of Harvard concludes that "they often strengthen the hand of the criminal."

No Magic Cure

A third example is the President's proposal that the insanity defense be virtually abolished, with the problem of mental condition being treated, instead, as a matter for the judge in passing sentence. This shift does have some expert support. But it could have no significant deterrent effect. Most defendants in fact prefer the known of prison to confinement in a mental institution.

No one has a magic cure for crime, but some modest specifics are available. Gun control would save many more innocent lives than threatening capital punishment. However complex the social origins of crime, it would be worth trying to help the most susceptible group—unemployed teen-agers. Political leaders could

set an example by not condoning lawlessness in their own entourage.

The inescapable conclusion is that Nixon is less interested in specifics than in mood. He wants America to be tougher, to attack crime as it attacks us, without pity. That attitude will have its effect, for there is a grain in all of us that would substitute vengeance for justice. But a civilized society does not mimic the savagery of those who attack it.

The mood and temper of the public in regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country. A calm and dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused—and even of convicted criminals—against the state... an unflinching faith that there is treasure, if only you can find it, in the heart of every man—these are the symbols which... measure the stored-up strength of a nation, and are the sign and proof of the living virtue in it. The words are not those of a soft-headed judge or a permissive professor. They were said on July 28, 1910, in the House of Commons by the British Home Secretary, Winston Churchill.

S., Wounded Knee Indians Provisional Peace Accord

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., April 2 (AP).—Provisional agreement could lead to the end of the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., has been reached by the federal government and Indian activists.

Assistant U.S. Attorney General Frizzell, the government's negotiator, told a news conference yesterday that "a consensus" had been reached on 10 Indian demands.

At least two or three items remain to be negotiated today, he said. "I think the confrontation is close to being settled. In

my opinion, remarkable progress has been made."

Ramon Roubideaux, an attorney representing American Indian Movement (AIM) forces occupying the village, said the Indians were ready to leave the village and face legal charges as soon as agreement is reached on the 10 items.

AIM leaders presented the list of 10 demands to Mr. Frizzell yesterday's three-hour negotiating session began in a tense on the outskirts of the village. Neither Mr. Roubideaux nor Mr. Frizzell would discuss the contents of the demands.

"I'm not going to go into the individual items on the agenda," Mr. Frizzell said, "because I frankly feel the negotiations are at a critical stage. I'd rather wait until some agreement is reached. We hope to resolve the remaining issues soon."

However, he did say that some of the items involved not only the Justice Department, which he represents, but also the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and congressional actions.

Mr. Roubideaux said Saturday, following the first negotiations in two weeks, that the primary issue was a 1888 U.S.-Indian treaty that gave all the Dakota territory west of the Missouri River to the Indians.

AIM leaders also have demanded reform of Indian affairs at the national and local levels.

Not Too Serious

Mr. Roubideaux said he didn't consider the remaining disagreements to be "too serious."

"I think there's a great possibility that we can arrive at a complete agreement," he said.

During the Saturday negotiations, the government rejected Indian requests that food be allowed into the village and that federal roadblocks be eased.

Mr. Frizzell said 20 to 25 persons were spotted attempting to enter Wounded Knee between federal outposts Saturday night. The group scattered when challenged, and two persons were arrested, he said. A knapsack filled with ammunition was recovered, he added.

A cease-fire in effect since Tuesday has not been broken, and both sides say it will be continued.

Police Charge Paris Marchers; Several Injured

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters).—Several persons were injured, one seriously, when club-wielding riot police tonight charged to disperse militant leftists at the end of a mass student demonstration here.

The police fired tear-gas grenades into crowds of chanting demonstrators who overturned a car and blocked a street with debris.

The trouble developed after a handful of demonstrators refused to disperse after some 60,000 high school and university students marched through northeastern Paris to protest a new law abolishing most military service deferments for students.

In the past, most students were given deferments until age 27 if requested. But now they will be obliged to complete their one year of service between the ages of 18 and 21.

One brief charge by riot police cleared the demonstrators from the huge Place de la Nation, where the march ended.

The march stretched for three quarters of a mile down the wide boulevards from the Gare d'Est railroad station, where it began.

The Paris police prefect had permitted the march and promised not to let security forces intervene unless it got out of hand.



MIGHTY MITE—15-month-old Frederick Bennett lifts 15-pound bar with ease after lifting 25-pound one in home in North Syracuse, N.Y. His weight—25 pounds. Parents put him on an exercise program a week after birth, and he's still going strong.

Obituaries

Conductor Jascha Horenstein, 73, in London

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters).—Conductor Jascha Horenstein, 73, died today in a London hospital.

Mr. Horenstein, an American citizen who had lived in Europe for the last 20 years, had entered a hospital in London last week for heart surgery.

During a career of more than 50 years, Mr. Horenstein conducted the principal orchestras of the world, including the Berlin Philharmonic, Royal Philharmonic, New York Philharmonic, Amsterdam Concertgebouw, London Symphony and Moscow Philharmonic.

He gave his last performance on March 23, when he conducted "Parsifal" at London's Covent Garden. He had returned to Covent Garden for the first time in 10 years to conduct seven performances of the five-hour opera.

Born in Russia

Mr. Horenstein, who was born in Kiev on May 6, 1899, left Russia at the age of six and studied in Vienna, going to Berlin in the early 1920s. There, he specialized in choral conducting.

Mr. Horenstein made his debut as a concert conductor in Vienna in 1923 with a performance of Mahler works. It was to Mahler, Bruckner and a number of modern composers that he devoted particular attention in later years.

Suzanne Silvercray

BALTIMORE, April 2 (UPI).—Suzanne Silvercray, 74, Belgian-born sculptor, painter and author, died here Saturday after becoming ill while on a lecture tour, police said.

Miss Silvercray lived in Phoenix, Ariz.

Her father was a baron and president of Belgium's highest

court. Miss Silvercray came to the United States in 1915 and toured the country as "the little Belgian girl" in the last two years of World War I, raising \$1 million for her homeland.

One of her brothers, Baron Robert Silvercray, served as Belgian ambassador to the United States and still lives in Washington.

Miss Silvercray became a U.S. citizen in 1922 and graduated from the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1928.

Miss Silvercray made busts of famous generals, statesmen and actors including one of U.S. President Herbert Hoover for the Levens Library in Belgium and one of Canadian Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir, which later was acquired by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Baron Jean de Lustrac

NORFOLK, Va., April 2 (AP).—Baron Jean de Lustrac, 78, of Norfolk and Paris, a cultural leader and longtime worker for Franco-American friendship, died yesterday at his home here.

Baron de Lustrac, France, was the son of Baron Henri de Lustrac, a lieutenant colonel in the field artillery of the French Army, and Baroness Anne-Marie de la Courbiere de Lustrac.

Two of his ancestors, the Baron Jean de Lustrac and the Marquis de la Courbiere, fought with the American forces during the Revolutionary War. Both were decorated at the battlefield at Yorktown for their valor during the storming of the British redoubts.

The baron served as a cavalry officer in the French Army during

Had \$100,000-Plus Incomes, Paid No U.S. Tax—Senator

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., said yesterday that 376 individuals with income in excess of \$100,000 in 1971 had paid no federal income tax for that year. The figure is from a preliminary

study of 1971 tax returns made by the Treasury Department and given to him at his request, the senator said. Sen. Mondale is a new member of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax matters.

The senator said in a statement that the situation was "outrageous" and "intolerable" and that it is "small wonder that we have a taxpayers' revolt in this country when our tax system allows the wealthy to escape paying their fair share of taxes."

The number for 1971 was down somewhat from a year earlier, when 394 individuals with incomes of more than \$100,000 paid no federal income tax.

Of the 376 nontaxpayers for 1971 in the over-\$100,000 class, 72 had incomes exceeding \$200,000, Sen. Mondale said. This compares with 112 for the over-\$200,000 group in 1970.

Treasury officials, led by Under Secretary Edwin S. Cohen, who was then the top tax-policy official in the Nixon administration, argued that the analysis in 1970 showed defensible reasons for the nonpayment of taxes in almost all cases.

The most common, he said, was that these individuals had such large deductions for interest payments on loans they had made for business purposes that the interest completely offset their taxable income.

Sen. Mondale, however, said there were a number of deficiencies in the tax laws that permit wealthy persons to escape all tax. In addition, he said, "the 376 who paid no taxes at all are the tip of the iceberg. Thousands more pay only a pittance in taxes on their huge incomes."

U.S. Ship's Crew Rescued

HONOLULU, April 2 (AP).—All 40 crewmen of the disabled American ship Silver Dove were taken aboard the Coast Guard cutter Northwind yesterday after the 432-foot freighter developed a 40-degree list, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

U.S. Is Recalling Amphetamine Diet Drugs

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI).—The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Food and Drug Administration have decided to recall diet drugs that contain amphetamines, with the objective of eliminating them from the market by June 30.

The action, described by a spokesman for the bureau as the largest recall of controlled substances ever made, is designed to end the use of all injectable amphetamines and closely related chemicals and all combination diet pills that contain amphetamine and other ingredients such as vitamins or sedatives.

Controlled substances are prescription drugs that can be dispensed only with special safeguards such as nonrefillable prescriptions and extra record-keeping obligations on the part of the doctor.

Current use of the drugs involved in the recall is huge. They make up the bulk of the so-called diet-pill market. Yearly retail distribution is estimated at about 480 million dosage units—equivalent to that many 10-milligram pills.

Drug-Abuse Potential

The decision to recall existing stocks of the injectable amphetamines is based on the FDA's contention that these products have such a great drug abuse potential that they cannot be used safely.

The agency considers the combination drugs, taken by mouth, to be ineffective on the grounds that the amphetamines do little good in obesity control and the other ingredients contribute nothing useful toward this objective.

The Narcotics Bureau, a unit of the Justice Department, and the drug agency, a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, have been moving against these drugs for several years but have met strong opposition from industry and some doctors. The recall will be the climax of the government agencies' effort.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the Narcotics Bureau, and Sherwin Gardner, acting commissioner of food and drugs, are expected to send letters this week to 300 major manufacturers and distributors of the drugs informing them of the recall.

State Cooperation

State officials are being asked to work with the two federal agencies in making sure that the drugs are taken out of circulation. Between 10,000 and 20,000 retail and wholesale outlets will be visited by federal or state officers during the next three months as part of the nationwide effort, an officer of the Narcotics Bureau said.

The basis for the recall action was a final notice published in

Off Market by June 30

The Federal Register on Friday.

This notice makes it unlawful, with only a few specific exceptions, to ship any of the combination pills or the injectable amphetamines in interstate commerce. The injectable products to be banned include not only the amphetamine itself but also such closely related substances as dextroamphetamine, levamphetamine and methamphetamine.

The exceptions to the order

banning interstate shipment of the drugs cover several products of five manufacturers who have asked for hearings before the FDA concerning their drugs.

The amphetamines are powerful stimulants and are considered to have a great potential for abuse and for creating drug dependence in the user. In recent years, large amounts of amphetamines appear to have entered the illicit drug market.

Retired Admiral, Kodak Aide Are Kidnapped in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (Reuters).—A retired rear admiral and a U.S. executive of the local affiliate of Kodak were kidnapped in two separate incidents here today.

This raised to 20 the number of kidnappings reported in Argentina this year, police sources said.

Rear Adm. Francisco Aleman, 53, was seized by Marxist urban guerrillas, apparently in retaliation for the killing of 16 guerrillas held at a naval base in southern Argentina last year.

The Kodak executive, Antonio R. da Cruz, 38, had been injured when seized while driving alone to work. Witnesses told police a pickup truck smashed into Mr. da Cruz's car near the entrance to Kodak's suburban Buenos Aires plant. They said six or eight young men, some shouting that they were terrorists, piled out of the truck, pulled Mr. da Cruz from his damaged vehicle and drove off with him in another car.

Mr. da Cruz was technical operations manager for the Kodak plant. Kodak sources said Mr. da Cruz, 38, was born in Portugal and became a naturalized American citizen as an adult.

Neither Kodak nor the police issued an official report on the abduction, and both refused to even name the victim.

Such silence is not uncommon in Argentine kidnappings during negotiations for payment of ransom. About \$1.3 million in ransom money has been reported paid this year. Several millions more have been asked.

Gerardo Scalas, an executive of the Bank of Boston, was kidnapped last Wednesday in Rosario, 187 miles northwest of here and has yet to be released.

Adm. Aleman, a former head of the navy's intelligence service, retired last year after resigning as under secretary of state for the merchant fleet. He is currently an executive of a shipbuilding firm.

The navy spokesman said Adm. Aleman was asleep when his 12-year-old son let into his apartment three men who claimed to be police officers.

The intruders bound and gagged the boy and his mother and locked them in the bathroom before rousing the admiral.

Apartment Searched

The spokesman quoted Mrs. Martha Aleman as saying the intruders then let in about seven other persons, some of them women, and the apartment was searched.

Although the authorities claimed the 16 killed at Trelew Aug. 22 were trying to escape, the incident was widely regarded as a massacre. Three other ERP members were seriously wounded.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 2 (AP).—The number of teen-age smokers continues to rise, even though cancer caused by smoking takes 70,000 to 80,000 lives a year, the president of the American Cancer Society has reported.

Dr. Arthur G. James, of the Ohio State University School of Medicine in Columbus, said that the increase comes principally among teen-age girls.

The Cancer Society said that the percentage of teen-age boys, aged 12-18, who smoke cigarettes rose from 14.7 in 1966 to 15.7 in 1972. More significantly, it reported, the percentage of teen-age girls, 12-18, rose sharply from 8.4 in 1968 to 13.3 in 1972.

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.



You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

He can even reserve a hotel room and rental car as easily as he books his flight.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

Albanian Charges Bosnia Aims to Destroy Church

TITICAN CITY, April 2 (AP).—Albania, declared the world's atheist state six years ago, suffocated all forms of religion in its plan aimed at the total destruction of the Catholic Church. Vatican radio declared Saturday, or religious also have been repressed, it added.

be radio, in a program titled "Until the Rotten End," said few priests left in Albania, dying in poor health after years in prison and concentration camps.

added: "The total elimination of the hierarchy, the radical suppression of religious and cultural institutions and suffocation of all forms of Christian life have been result of a program aimed at the total destruction of the Catholic Church."

The newscast came four days after an Austrian Catholic news service reported that a priest, identified as Stephan Kuril, had been executed in Albania, continuing to death for secretly baptizing a child.

Albanian radio made no reference to the reported execution. Its program was said to have been altered from the report.

Bus Crash Kills 19

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, April 2 (AP).—Nineteen passengers were killed when a bus crashed on a road with a truck in southern Brazil and plunged into a river, police said today. Both were survived but were hospitalized with injuries.



SUNDAY DRIVER—An indifferent Belgian woman and her son, together with their pet poodle, have unexpected company during their quiet afternoon drive in Roosendaal. But, after briefly observing the horse-drawn travelers, the police van drove off, having no worries about their breaking the highway speed limit.

U.S. Ship's Crew Rescued

HONOLULU, April 2 (AP).—All 40 crewmen of the disabled American ship Silver Dove were taken aboard the Coast Guard cutter Northwind yesterday after the 432-foot freighter developed a 40-degree list, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

FASHION

The Return of the Femme Fatale

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 2 (UPI)—For the past few years, all fashion designers seemed to be off on a mad junior kick. No longer. La femme is back and as often as not, she is even fatale. Dressed in black, she wears a black veil over her eyes, pink satin gloves to her elbow, tight belts over round hips and very high heels. Her naughty black lace slip shows and she lounges around in pink satin pajamas trimmed with green marabou or see-through black nightgowns that are see-through where it really counts.

where the money is, that is, into an older, more mature market. So now, for the first time in years, women won't have to feel like killing themselves if they are over 30 and look it.

Of all the designers who have shown their fall-winter styles so far, Karl Lagerfeld, for Chloé, comes out the big winner. His collection this morning had the impact of the all-time great. Top brass from the buying and press world had to get to Laurent's restaurant a good hour in advance and wait another hour before things got cracking. Not a murmur, either. They sat—and patiently—everywhere, including on the window sills, because it was one show that would set the

pattern for Paris fashions this week.

Lagerfeld is a versatile talent, equally at home anywhere on the fashion scene, be it fabrics, fur or shoes. His main merit this season is a new, longer, leaner silhouette perched on very high heels. Not too unlike the late Jacques Fath, whom Lagerfeld openly admires.

His separates, just slim skirts and print blouses, looked agreeably nonchalant but they had the refined finish that comes from exquisite, exclusive fabrics. His trademark this season is a wide Ascot tie, either printed or solid black, with the shirt collar sticking out over it. With Lagerfeld, it is often an either/or story. In the suit section, it could be the long

A model tangles in slinky jersey by Vicky Tiel



cardigan suit, soft and easy, or the short tweed spencer jacket with vest. The coats are split between big, bulky and belted or tubular and skintight. Finally, his bias-cut vamp evening dresses, obviously worn over nothing, were outrageously slinky and sexy, with bare backs, trompe l'oeil jewelry sewn onto the dress and the extravagant lushness of white fox. In Victorian contrast, he also showed long black evening suits with black gloves and a monocle dangling from a black rope. All that was missing were the house keys.

Coming right after Chloé, Cardin fell flat. A remarkable designer, who has left his mark all over the world, Cardin unfortunately has been spreading himself too thin—doing everything from chocolate wrappings, running an art center and lately, trying to be a full-fledged movie star with Jeanne Moreau. Little wonder that his collection suffered.

Always traveling on his own planet, Cardin did not pull it off this morning. His clothes were stiff and structured, a hedge-podge of all his former ideas. He tried to reintroduce the fancy dress with very, very slim skirts

that came close to looking grotesque. His evening dresses, cut out in soft petals, were really just pretty echoes of past numbers.

The weekend was solid fashion for the visiting pros, who came by the thousands from all over the world. Those who did not fight their way at the Salon du Pré à Porter went to Vicky Tiel, who brightened things up with tango dancing at the Salle Wagram. However, of the three male dancers, only one, Monsieur Paolo, knew what he was doing. Vicky tried her hand at coats and suits and did a full, tent-shaped line with some charm but her bread and butter is still in her sexy jersey dresses.

Then Mendès rounded up eight designers at the Bourse du Commerce, which was turned into a three-ring circus, no doubt to make the four-hour sitting more acceptable. There was a mix of twoed blouses and interesting, slopy-neck sweaters. Japanese by the name of Issy Miyake had amusing quilted jackets, pottilliste prints and good sweaters again, this time with striped varsity sleeves.

But Fernando Sanchez was the real find. Although he has been designing a number of collections, including Revillon furs, he has the knack for making elegant, expensive yet sexy lingerie that has been sorely missed lately. "That's just what we've been looking for," said Robert Sakowitz, of Sakowitz, Houston, after the show. The expensively naughty line included draped champagne silk nightgowns, pink robes slashed open with the bosom about to fall out of it and, yes, that famous see-through.

By David Stevens

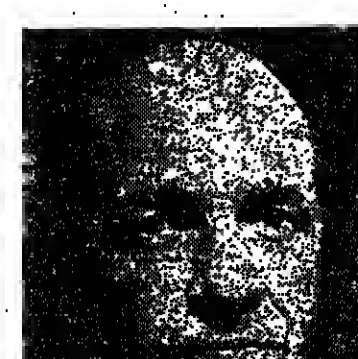
PARIS, April 2 (UPI)—Easter comes late this year, and thus so does the opening of the music-and-arts festival circuits in Europe, which will continue until well into the fall.

France, no stranger to musical wars (the *guerre des bouffons* and the disputes between followers of Gluck and Puccini, for instance) has a small war of the festivals this year. Both Royan and La Rochelle, on the Atlantic coast, will be competing for the avant-garde audience during the Easter period.

There also are the usual globe-trotting artists the festival trotter may encounter more than once—for instance, the San Francisco Symphony, touring Europe this spring under Seiji Ozawa, or such dance groups as Felix Blaska's from Paris or the Ballet Folklórico de Mexico, or the Trio Tuvai from Israel, this year's laureate of the European Association of Music Festivals, which will perform at several of the member festivals.

Following is a list of some of the principal festivals beginning this month and next. Addresses indicate where more complete information may be sought. The list will be continued in future editions.

La Rochelle—Rencontres Internationales d'Art Contemporain (April 11-21): The artistic direc-



Pierre Boulez
...in Florence.

FESTIVALS

The Season Begins at Easter

As ever, but the new direction promises greater emphasis on no-longer-young and on non-French composers. Notable first performances will include Berio's *Concerto for Two Pianos* and Maderna's *"Venetian Journal,"* and there will be numerous works by Ligeti. A series of "ateliers" concerts by the Ars Nova and Solisti Veneti ensembles is aimed at giving unpublished composers a hearing. The festival proper will be preceded by several days devoted to the regional French chanson and a seminar on traditional music of Africa and Asia. (Bordeaux 17, 17200 Royan, France.)

Salsburg Easter Festival (April 15-23): This year's Karajaz-fest is comprised of revivals of his earlier productions of "Tristan und Isolde" and "Das Rheingold," one concert program of Beethoven symphonies (Nos. 4 and 5) and another of Mozart's "Coronation Mass" and Verdi's *Te Deum*. With the Berlin Philharmonic, the Vienna State Opera chorus and the Vienna Singverein. (Festspielhaus Salzburg, Festspielhaus, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)

Festival of Flanders (April 15-June 30): The spring installment of this widespread festival (there is another in late summer) takes place in Antwerp, Kortrijk and Tongeren-St. Truiden. Visitors include the San Francisco Symphony, the Lucerne Festival Strings, the Frederik Bach Choir of Stockholm, and Jeanne and Yvonne Loriod playing Messiaen. Works include Liszt's "Christus" and Goethe's *Regenbogen*. Antwerp offers its theater festival. (Festival van Vlaanderen, BRT, Room 9126, Bevelaan, 1040 Brussels.)

Festival de Pâques, Lourdes (April 29-30): Sacred art and music in the Pyrenees, with Kurt Rodel and the Munich Pro Arte Orchestra performing Telemann's *Magnificat* and Bach's "Art of the Fugue." (Maison de Tourisme, Lourdes, France.)

English Bach Festival (London, April 2-12): Oxford, May 4-12: Bach, of course, including the St. Matthew Passion, the B-minor Mass and all the Suite sonatas, but also Messiaen organ and piano music, the Ars Nova ensemble from Paris performing Messiaen and Constant, the Folkwang Ballet of Essen, Byzantine and Greek folk music, and much else. (English Bach Festival Trust, 15 South Euston Place, London, NW1 2JH.)

Festival Mondial du Théâtre, Nancy (April 24-May 6): Thirty odd troupes from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, with the emphasis on experimental theater and theater in the popular traditions. The ninth renewal of a lively festival. Festival organized by the Théâtre Universitaire de Nancy, 109 Rue de Metz, 54 Nancy, France.)

Wiesbaden May Festival (May 1-31): The customary visits from the East bring this year "Prince Igor" by the Bucharest State Opera, and a squad of Bolshoi stars (Mikhailina, Oprekova, Atanasiu, Mamonov) who will join Western colleagues in "Carmen," "Don Carlo" and "Un Ballo in Maschera." The festival opens with "Der Rosenkavalier," with a cast headed by Söderström, Donath and Edderbusch. (Hessisches Staatstheater, Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

Mai Musical Bordeaux (May 3-30): Paul Paray conducts Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" for the major theatrical offering, and others on hand include the Smetana Quartet, New York's Accademia Monteverdiana, the Ballet Folklórico de Mexico, Felix Blaska's dance troupe and the Bordeaux Grand-Théâtre ballet. Wilhelm Kempff, and Yehudi and Zoltan Kocsis. A major exhibition of cubist art is planned. (Commissariat du Festival, 252 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris.)

Lausanne International Festival (May 4-July 31): The Belgrade Opera brings Rimsky-Korsakov's *Ivan the Terrible*, with Miroslav Gogolev as Ivan, Prokofiev's "Love for Three Oranges" Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," and the Welsh National Opera will give Britten's "Billy Budd." Its first Swiss showing. The festival opens with the world premiere of Frank Martin's Requiem, with the composer conducting the Orchestra of St. Gallen, Romberg and the Lausanne Choral Union. Others on hand will be the English Chamber Orchestra with Pinhas Zukerman, the Itzmann-Rose-Stern Trio, Karl Richter and the Munich Bach Choir, the French National Orchestra, and five different ballet troupes. (Théâtre Municipal, Lausanne, Switzerland.)

Maggio Musicale Fiorentino (May 4-July 31): Rossini's "Mozart," Giacomo Puccini's "La Senzualità" and Mussorgsky's "Khorovodshchina" are the operatic offerings. Carlo Fracci and Paolo Bonolis appear with the festival's ballet, and concerts will be given by the EBO Orchestra under Boulez, the San Francisco Symphony under Ozawa, the Czech State Orchestra and Chorus, and others. (Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, Florence, Italy.)

Schweizfesten (May 4-June 3): This festival's tradition of digging up forgotten recondite opera to go with its princely, recondite setting continues this year with Antonio

Foravanti's "Le Cantastrolf Villane" in a production by the Deutsche Oper Berlin. There will be recitals by pianists Claudia Arrau and Georges Flidermacher, soprano Jessye Norman and others. Some unusual concerts concentrate on early opera and music for oboe and English horn, and the Schweizfesten serenades will again recall the heyday of Mozart's sojourns here and the great Mannheim orchestra. (Schweizfesten Festspiele, Schlossplatz, Postfach 159, 683 Schaffhausen, West Germany.)

Prague (May 12-June 4): Moscow's Bolshoi Opera brings Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," Prokofiev's "Semyon Kotko" and Puccini's "Tosca." In addition to the Czechoslovak capital's own busy operatic activity. Other guests will be the Dresden Staatskapelle; conductors Yuri Temirkanov, Rafael Friiback, the Burgos, Erich Leinsdorf, Dean Dixon and Sirin Cellidachis; violinists Henryk Szeryng, Igor Oistrakh and Andrei Gertler; cellists Daniel Shostakovich and Maurice Gendron; pianists Emil Gilels, Claude Kahn, John Hall and Christoph Eschenbach; and singers Evelyn Lear and Siegmund Nimsgern. (Prague Springs, Dum Umlou, Alcsvo Nahred 12, 110 00 Prague 1.)

Vienna (May 19-June 17): The usual staggering array of cultural events concentrates this year on Italian opera buffa in the Theater an der Wien, with the festival's own production of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" and troupes from La Scala, the Teatro Colon of Buenos Aires, and the Berlin Staatsoper; Mozart piano concertos, 20th-century French music, and Bartok in the concerts and a children's and youth theater festival at the Museum of the 20th Century. Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be on hand, and every theater in town will have its new production, including Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" at the State Opera and the Brecht-Weill "Mababoomy" at the Volksoper. Notable exhibitions include Japanese woodcuts, the Wiener Sezession and Architecture of the Ringstrasse. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrichstrasse 7, 1010 Vienna.)

Bergen (May 23-June 6): Visitors include the Stockholm Royal Opera and Ballet, Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theater with O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," the Felix Blaska ballet company, the Zagreb String Quartet, Slovak Chamber Orchestra and Prague Symphony. Norwegian pianists will celebrate Rachmaninov's centenary, the music of Harald Saeverud will be featured at one concert and there will be the usual daily concerts at Grieg's home in Troldhaugen. (Bergen International Festival, Sverrege 11, Bergen, Norway.)

Stockholm (May 23-June 20): Gustav III will appear in two forms, in Göran Gentele's production of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" at the Opera, and at the Dramatiska Court Theater. "Gustav Adolf and Ebba Brahe" with a text by Gustav III and J. H. Kellgren, with music by Abbe Vogler. Birgit Nilsson will sing Elektra and Isolde and there is a full schedule of opera, concerts and ballet. (Stockholm Spring Festival, Konserthuset, Hörsögat 8, S-111 07 Stockholm.)



Birgit Nilsson
...in Stockholm.

Bath (May 26-June 3): Opens this year with the National Arts Center Orchestra of Canada under Mario Bernardi and ends with Verdi's Requiem by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under Riccardo Muti. In between are appearances by the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields under Neville Martin and Sir Michael Tippett, the Amadeus Quartet and others. (Bath Festival Office, Lintley House, 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath, Somerset, England.)

Glyndebourne (May 30-Aug. 15): This year's programs of opera in the Sussex countryside includes the British premiere of Elmer's "The Visit of the Old Lady," with Karin Meyer, staged by John Cox, designed by Michael Amis and conducted by John Pritchard. Pritchard also will conduct new production of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," by Peter Hall and designed by John Bury, and a revival of Strauss's "Capriccio." (Glyndebourne Festival Opera, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex, England.)

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New Jersey Museum May Return Roman Mosaic Allegedly Stolen

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI)—The Newark Museum is pondering the surrender of a 4th-century Roman mosaic which, it has been told, was stolen from an archaeological site in the Middle East. It was sold to the museum two years ago by an unidentified New York dealer.

The museum faces the decision at a time when the art world has been watching the unresolved controversy over a \$1 million Greek vase acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Italian authorities have charged, and the museum denied, that the vase was stolen from an Etruscan tomb near Rome.

The New Jersey museum says it paid about \$8,000 for the mosaic. It says it discovered the apparent theft when one of its curators sent an ordinary scholarly inquiry about its mosaic to a Belgian group that had made the find. It was told in reply that the object was part of a larger work and that the fragment it purchased had been stolen.

"There is very strong evidence that our piece is the missing one," Samuel C. Miller, director of the Newark Museum, said yesterday.

He added that he did not know whose property it was and that a proper return was more important than the money. "It must go to the right place; I don't want to just ship it off," he said.

Spain, Portugal Get No Stars in Michelin Guide

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—Michelin's 1973 guide to Spain and Portugal is out but its French inspectors were unable to find a restaurant worthy of a star in either country.

The guide awards forks for various categories of luxury restaurants, but could not find a place worthy of a star, which in the Michelin system means "a good restaurant in its class."

Reaction in Madrid was sharp. "It is unjust," said Manuel Aznar, former Spanish ambassador to the United Nations and one of the country's leading gourmets. "I could name several restaurants in Spain that are worth at least one star." He cited the Jockey Club and the Restaurante Zulueta in Madrid.

A restaurant owner who asked not to be named termed the red guide "typical snobishness from north of the Pyrenees."

He declined to identify the dealer who made the sale, except to describe him as "one of the fine dealers in New York." He said that the dealer had given the museum "verbal assurances" that the purchase sum will be returned to him.

Mr. Miller said he had had no contact with the Syrian government on the matter yet. He mentioned against misinterpreting the mosaic as "a great piece," describing it as "relatively modest but important educationally."

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Youth Rate
Franceices Europe
OECD Report
runs on Inflation

RIS, April 2 (UPI)—The economy grew faster last year than that of any other European nation and it enjoyed expanded activity in 1973, economic experts said.

However, the 23-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) said inflation now has become a serious matter.

A 97-page survey of the year's economic performance prospects, the OECD said: "It is difficult to foresee any substantial slowdown in the upward trend of prices. The worst-case inflationary pressure is, therefore, a matter of urgent concern."

The survey said that the anti-inflationary measures taken by the government last year likely would have a limiting effect on price increases without altering prospects for strong expansion of activity.

The strength of autonomous growth toward the end of 1972 led to the gross domestic product in 1973 rising at a rate as fast as potential (about 4 percent) and that the labor situation would probably improve, the survey said.

The growth of the French economy was comparatively fast—7.3 percent—in any other European country of the OECD, the survey said.

An outlook for 1973, despite uncertainties linked to non-inflationary factors, is for strong expansion of activity and a higher current external balance.

Domestic demand and output showed clear signs of acceleration in the last few months of the year, buoyant activity in France's trading partners, suggests export growth will continue to stimulate national output, the survey said.

Employment, the survey said, "is particularly disturbing for the long-term prospects of the economy because of the difficulty of placement of new workers. The employment problem, therefore, calls for improvement of labor market institutions, vocational training and selective regional and industrial policies."

In a review of the year, the survey said that "over the last two years, with necessary trends in many other countries, France has maintained a high and steady rate of growth, such slowdown as occurred was mild and short-lived."

It warned that "the authorities are now faced with the task of combating price rises without sacrificing growth and employment objectives."

Price Rise Expected
PARIS, April 2 (AP-DJ)—Such industrialists expect prices to rise in the period ahead as fast as before last December's anti-inflationary program, which ended major cuts in value-added taxes and the latest survey by the official statistical institute shows.

However, French market prices are "very confident" and the current 8 percent rise in output to continue in the next few months.

Schweitzer to Retire
from Monetary Fund
WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer confirmed he will retire as managing director of the International Monetary Fund when his present term expires at the end of August.

He has been under pressure in the United States to leave his post, although several European countries urged him to remain.

Former deputy governor of the Bank of France, Mr. Schweitzer has led the fund since 1963. His future plans were not announced.

Agreement on a successor to lead the 125-member institution has not yet been reached.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paribas Buys 20% of Bancaire

Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas, the holding of the Paribas banking group, has acquired virtual control of Cie Bancaire, France's largest private lending group. Paribas now controls over 20 percent of Bancaire's capital, having just acquired about 10 percent of the shares from Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Banque de l'Indochine and Sté. Générale de Belgique. The acquisition was made in agreement with other Bancaire shareholders, the largest of which, after Paribas, is Banque Worms, with 8.57 percent. Over 52 percent is owned by the public. Last year the Bancaire group granted credits amounting to 13.7 billion francs, bringing total outstanding loans to 24.3 billion francs. It reported net earnings of 36.8 million francs, up 24 percent over 1971. The consolidated assets of the Paribas group amounted to \$1.15 billion francs at the end of last year. Net earnings totalled 220.6 million francs. The acquisition is seen strengthening the Paribas group and a "logical" consequence of last year's takeover by Banque de Suez of Banque de l'Indochine and Crédit Industriel et Commercial, banking sources say.

Work Starting on Gas Facilities

El Paso Natural Gas says construction will begin immediately on facilities to be used in the importation of liquefied natural gas from Algeria to the United States. The Federal Power Commission gave its approval to the plan late Friday. El Paso estimates the total cost of the project, including nine gas tankers and facilities both in the United States and Algeria, will be about \$1.7 billion. Initial deliveries of Algerian gas will begin in early 1976 and it expects volume to reach 1 billion cubic feet a day.

Honda Signs Pact With Ford, GM

Honda has signed technology protection agreements covering its Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion (CVCC) engine with Ford and Gen-

eral Motors. Observers say the signing of these pacts increases the likelihood of Ford and GM acquiring licenses to produce engines based on Honda know-how. Honda has demonstrated that conventional auto engines modified with CVCC technology are capable of meeting U.S. emission control requirements set for 1975.

Cavenham Eyes Liggett & Myers

Cavenham, of Britain, says it has held discussions with Liggett & Myers, but has not reached any agreement with the U.S. company. The statement is in response to an announcement by Liggett & Myers Friday that discussions were under way with an unnamed British company relating both to a possible exchange of equity interests and to other business relationships. Press reports said Cavenham might take an interest of up to 20 percent in Liggett & Myers. Cavenham says discussions are still at an early stage. Cavenham, a key company in the financial empire of financier James Goldsmith, had attributable profit of \$5.6 million in the 32 weeks ended last Nov. 11, up sharply from \$287,000 in the like year earlier period.

Gulf May Sell North Sea Field

Gulf Oil says a consortium led by Amoco International may buy Gulf's Rough gas field in the North Sea. Gulf notes it has been negotiating with Amoco for some time and it is "hopeful" of entering into an arrangement, we assume by mid-year. Amoco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, leads a consortium that includes the British Gas Council, as well as two other U.S. firms, Amerasia Hess and Texas Eastern Transmission. Gulf has drilled two wells on the block with gas shows, but adds: "It's always a question of viability. We've had five geologists out there and they've reported reserves ranging all over the lot." Amoco has the tract next to the Rough gas field, which is near the mouth of the Humber in eastern England.

Gold Rush Mentality Sweeps Nation

Speculation Spree Hits Japan's Economy

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 2.—Suddenly some important parts of the economic machine called Japan, Incorporated, have broken down. Although the collapse may be only temporary—and has not yet affected exports—it has produced strange scenes and wild stories unheard here since the days of confusion and chaos after World War II.

A gold rush mentality has swept across Japan and engulfed one commodity after another in a wild orgy of speculation. So far, evidence of strong suspicion of speculation and hoarding are occurring has involved stocks, land, lumber, soybeans, red beans used in Japanese confections, feedstuffs for animals, silk, wool, cotton, electrical wire, paper for printing, handbags, gauze, tuna, cod and membership rights in private golf courses.

Even rice, the staple of the nation, has not been overlooked. Executives of the massive trading companies which have led Japan to a position of world eminence were called in for a scolding on March 1 by the finance minister for speculation in land and commodities. They denied the charges.

Seven days later, however, the minister of international trade and industry called them in again. Customs officers are now investigating the six major trading companies on suspicion of falsifying documents to avoid payment of tariffs on pork imports. Already uncovered: evasion of \$125 million in taxes.

Three (Daiwa, Nomura and Nikko) of the four major stock brokers who control 60 percent of the trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange found their branch managers in Yokohama arrested on charges of manipulating the sales of more than six million shares of stock in Kyodo Feedstuffs Co., whose vice-president also was arrested. In all, five executives of the three securities companies were charged.

Although the incident represents the only legal action brought so far against stock firms, "warnings" from the Finance Ministry have mounted. Trading on the stock exchange itself also has gone through wild fluctuations. On Feb. 2, the averages set a record for a one-day plunge, then shot up two trading days later to set a record for a one-day rise. Trading has fluctuated from 100 million shares a day to an index of stock prices to corporation profits showed that stocks had doubled in value in relation to profits over the three years up to last September.

On commodity exchanges, the situation was even less stable. The nation's three wool exchanges were ordered closed March 8 after prices reached levels far beyond what could be explained by a worldwide shortage of the commodity. From last fall until the market was closed, prices rose 310 percent and the trading volume increased 10-fold. Silk exchanges also have been hit by speculators and they, too, have been closed.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchange.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
ster. 100 per \$1.	2.4783	2.4785	— .0002
Belg. fr. (A).	35.255	35.255	
Belg. fr. (B).	46.85	46.85	
Deutsche mark.	2.9228	2.9272	— .0044
Danish kr.	6.1945	6.1925	— .0020
Drac.	25.75	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A).	4.55	4.55	
Fr. fr. (B).	4.555	4.555	
Gr. krona.	239.85	239.85	
Irish pound.	4.20	4.20	
Italian lira.	336	336	
Libra (A).	57.5	57.5	
Libra (B).	57.5	57.5	
Norw. kr.	4.81	4.81	
Polish zloty.	35.00	35.00	
Schilling.	26.755	26.755	
Sfr. Swiss.	4.81	4.81	
Swiss franc.	2.2675	2.2682	— .0007
Yen.	360.75	361.25	— .50

A. Free. B. Commercial.
Percentages change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Loss Grows
For German
Coal FirmPoor Price Levels
Cited by Ruhrkohle

ESSEN, West Germany, April 2 (AP-DJ)—Ruhrkohle, West Germany's largest coal mining company, had a 1972 loss of 567 million deutsche marks, up from a loss of 370 million DM in 1971, officials reported today.

The 1972 figures are preliminary until the annual report is completed, officials said. They noted that since Ruhrkohle was founded in late 1969 as a unified company for all the Ruhr area's coal mining, its losses have grown to about 2 billion DM.

Last year, the federal government and the state government for North Rhine-Westphalia gave Ruhrkohle a credit of 1 billion DM.

Ruhrkohle stressed that with the 1972 loss and the anticipated 1973 deficit, the credit would be entirely used by the end of the current year.

Officials explained that unsatisfactory prices for coal are primarily to be blamed for the company's growing deficit. Ruhrkohle's 1972 sales dropped to 6.7 billion DM from 7.15 billion DM in 1971. Output fell to 71.8 million tons from 84.7 million.

Hurting its income are long-range delivery contracts at low, fixed prices made prior to the company's formation. Some of these contracts run out by 1977. Such "highly unprofitable" contracts involve deliveries of about seven million tons annually, officials explained.

Without naming an exact amount, officials warned that the coal company could survive only with more government subsidies. Bonn, they said, must quickly come forward with its long-range energy supply plan and say which role Ruhrkohle would be given in this plan.

Ruhrkohle, they added, must be freed from financial burdens dating back to the pre-merger days and involving social payments and costs concerning mine damages or closure of mines.

Also, officials said, the government should see to it that Ruhrkohle can offer its coal to German consumers, primarily the steel industry, at competitive prices and at the same time subsidize Ruhrkohle so that it can produce at cost-covering prices.

Dresdner Profit Rises

FRANKFURT, April 2 (Reuters).—Dresdner Bank's group net profit rose 68 percent to 151.5 million deutsche marks last year from 141.8 million DM in 1971, the bank reported today.

The bank's chief executive, Joergen Ponto, noted the 1972 profit-and-loss account had to bear the burden of a 30.6-million-DM staff bonus payment to commemorate the bank's 100th anniversary.

Mr. Ponto described last year as successful for all of the bank's activities though the pattern of earnings growth in different sectors was uneven.

Air Liquide Net Rises

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters).—Air Liquide registered a net profit of 98.2 million francs in 1972, up from 80.2 million a year earlier. Reporting this today, the company said its total dividend will be 15.75 francs, compared with 14.35 francs for 1971.

Turnover increased to 1.09 billion francs from 1.05 billion francs.

The company said it proposes raising its capital by a 1-for-4 free-share issue, with the new shares ranking as from Jan. 1, 1973, but gave no further details.

U.S. Banks Sent Funds
Abroad During Crisis

BOCA RATON, Fla., April 2 (Reuters).—Andrew Brimmer said commercial banks in the United States were significant participants in the capital outflows which occurred earlier this year during intense speculation against exchange rates.

Mr. Brimmer, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, said that during the period from Jan. 3 to Feb. 14, just before the dollar devaluation, large banks which report to the Fed weekly experienced a net outflow of \$1.3 billion.

Addressing the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade annual meeting, Mr. Brimmer said that over the next month an additional net outflow of \$1.3 billion was reported.

No Reverse Flow

These institutions contributed on balance some \$2.5 billion to the volume of funds which moved abroad in connection with the exchange rate speculation earlier this year. So far, no reversal of the flow has developed, he said.

He said banks which report each month under the voluntary foreign credit restraint program participated in this outflow to a substantial degree.

An appreciable number of these institutions ran over their foreign lending ceiling in February to

meet the demands of their foreign customers. Most of this had been corrected by the end of March, however.

The U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks also participated substantially in the outflow, and they seem to be maintaining the greatly enlarged volume of foreign lending, Mr. Brimmer said.

The foreign assets of these institutions rose by \$1.2 billion in February. While they are not subject to the same type of restraints which apply to U.S.-headquartered banks, under the voluntary program, they are requested to abide by the spirit.

The place of these foreign agencies and branches within the framework of the guidelines has been and continues to be under review, he added.

Ruble Change Sought

Meanwhile Morgan Guaranty Trust president Walter Page called on the Fed to facilitate economic internationalism by changing regulations on reserve requirements and interest rates.

In an address to the meeting Mr. Page said the Fed should change regulations which set maximum interest rates on domestic deposits and which impose reserve requirements on deposits from both foreign and domestic sources.

He said these regulations handicap U.S. banks in several ways. He noted that the imposing of reserve requirements on deposits from foreign sources is a burden from which most European countries are free.

Removing these handicaps would strengthen the dollar by reducing the huge overhang of the Eurodollar pool.

The Fed need not wait for the same favorable circumstances that must be regarded as prerequisite for ending the voluntary restraint program and foreign direct investment controls, Mr. Page said.

He added that in fact, the removal of these handicaps would help ensure that he announced schedule for terminating these programs can be met.

Capital Outflows
From U.S. in '72
Declined Sharply

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—Recorded net capital outflows amounted to \$1.48 billion in 1972, a drop of \$2.32 billion from 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

The improvement resulted from a \$1.43 billion decline in direct investment outflows, a \$1.15 billion increase in corporate borrowing abroad and a \$356 million favorable shift in other corporate claims.

Direct investment outflows totalled \$2.34 billion in 1972, compared with \$4.77 billion in 1971. The department said the reduction may partly reflect the small increase in plant and equipment spending by offshore affiliates, which rose only 3 percent in 1972 compared with a 14 percent gain in 1971.

Another factor, the department said, was that a portion of the large direct investment flows in 1971 was probably associated with anticipated appreciation of many leading currencies against the dollar. Some of these funds may have been used for regular direct investment in 1972, curbing the need for additional U.S. outflows.

Prices Drop
Sharply on
Wall Street10.6-Million Turnover
Is Least In 6 Months

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices tumbled sharply today in the slowest trading in nearly six months as investors shook to the sidelines awaiting further developments in the Nixon administration's fight against inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 14.83 and closed at 938.18 in its biggest decline since mid-February. But volume was a lethargic 10.64 million shares, the least since 124 million shares changed hands last Oct. 9.

The slow pace rendered the price decline somewhat less significant than if it had occurred on heavy turnover. It was obvious that institutional portfolio managers were sitting tight: Only 64 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded, down from 116 Friday and far below normal.

But the lack of heavy selling pressure was the lone bullish ingredient in an otherwise bleak atmosphere. The general price decline appeared to confirm speculation that last week's four-day rally had been mostly technical and that Friday's weakness had not merely been a brief interruption in a sustained rebound.

Wall Street is awaiting solid evidence that the administration's efforts to quell inflation are achieving success. The market's decline since last Thursday points to a lingering dissatisfaction with the extent of the meat price controls announced Thursday night.

Strength in the gold stocks today also confirmed the general malaise, since gold issues tend to benefit from buying in times of uncertainty. In the oil and pipeline group, Continental Oil fell 1 7/8 to 35 3/4, Atlantic Richfield 4 to 74, Standard of Ohio 8 to 85 1/4, Alaska Interstate 4 to 26 1/2, and Williams Companies 1 1/8 to 48 3/8.

Other big losers included Polaroid, down 4 3/8 to 123 5/8, IBM 3 1/2 to 423, J. C. Penney 2 3/4 to 89 1/8, Burroughs 5 1/4 to 230 3/4, Xerox 1 1/8 to 140 1/8, and General Host 1 1/4 to 15 1/2. Triumph American said it is withdrawing its tender offer for 1,750,000 shares of General Host common stock.

On the American Stock Exchange prices closed sharply lower in moderate trading, as 568 issues declined, 270 advanced and 326 remained unchanged. The exchange index closed at 24.53, off 0.09 from Friday. Volume totaled 2.5 million shares, up from 2.4 million Friday.

Building Outlays
Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—The value of new construction put in place in February was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$135.3 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

This showed an 0.3 percent decline, or a fall of \$400 million, from the upward-revised rate of \$135.7 billion in January.

It compares with a February, 1972, rate of \$119.4 billion. The seasonally-adjusted annual rate of new private construction in February was \$102.4 billion, 1 percent more than the revised January estimate of \$101.1 billion.

KREDIETBANK S.A.
LUXEMBOURGEOISE

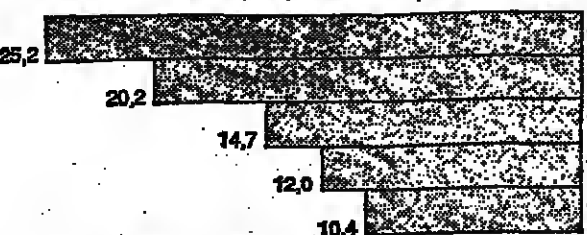
Société Anonyme 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg n° 85355

BALANCE-SHEET

on December 31, 1972 (thousands of francs)

Assets	Liabilities
Cash and deposits with banks at maximum 30 days 8,272,749	Current liabilities 10,974,627
Term deposits with banks 3,507,713	deposits 11,851,275
Bills 5,224,141	Miscellaneous 898,977
Sundry debtors 4,347,312	Fixed liabilities and borrowed capital 1,396,445
Securities 2,635,642	Available net profit 84,331
Miscellaneous 629,041	
Fixed assets 178,957	
25,195,555	25,195,555

BALANCE-SHEET TOTAL (billions of francs).

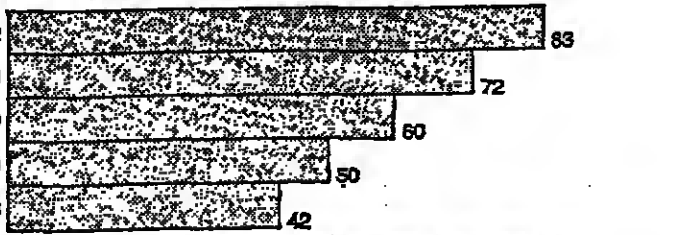


PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the fiscal year 1972 (thousands of francs)

Debit	Credit
Interest and commissions 788,783	Interest and commissions 1,254,494
General expenses 438,640	Other income 184,008
Reserves, amortization and miscellaneous 108,322	Balance brought forward 1,554
Available net profit 84,331	
1,420,056	1,420,056

NET PROFIT (millions of francs)



An itemized balance-sheet and profit and loss account will be published in the *Mémorial-Revue* Spécial des Sociétés et Associations of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

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Trading

(Continued on next page.)

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To the Holders of

General Cable International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the Rate of Interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 6 on Friday, September 28, 1973 to be Nine and Three-Quarters per cent (9¾%) per annum.

**Irving Trust Company,
Fiscal Agent**

April 3, 1973

JAPAN GROWTH FUND

Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JAPAN GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 11th 1973, at 10 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors,
 - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 6) To approve the amendment of the terms of the agreement between JAPAN GROWTH FUND and ANCHUSA COMPANY LIMITED including the amendment of the remuneration paid to the latter company.
- 7) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 11th 1973, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

—Banque Générale de Luxembourg, S.A. LUXEMBOURG.

The Board of Directors,

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Germany	10.7%	Sweden	1.3%
France	12.9%	U.K.	2.8%
Holland	11.2%	Australia	7.9%
Belgium	1.4%	South Africa	2.0%

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102	Texas 41.68	101%	107%
	20th Cent. 5.87	82	63
	UniCarb 54.82	98%	93%
	WardCo 54.88	67%	69
	Warren 46.67	71%	120%
75 1/2			
73			
115 1/2			
118 1/2			
122			
33 1/2	Grain Dec. 31, 1946-1948		
91			
91 1/2			
150%			
100	Med. Long Conv.		
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100	Previous ..	99.59	95.31 791.27

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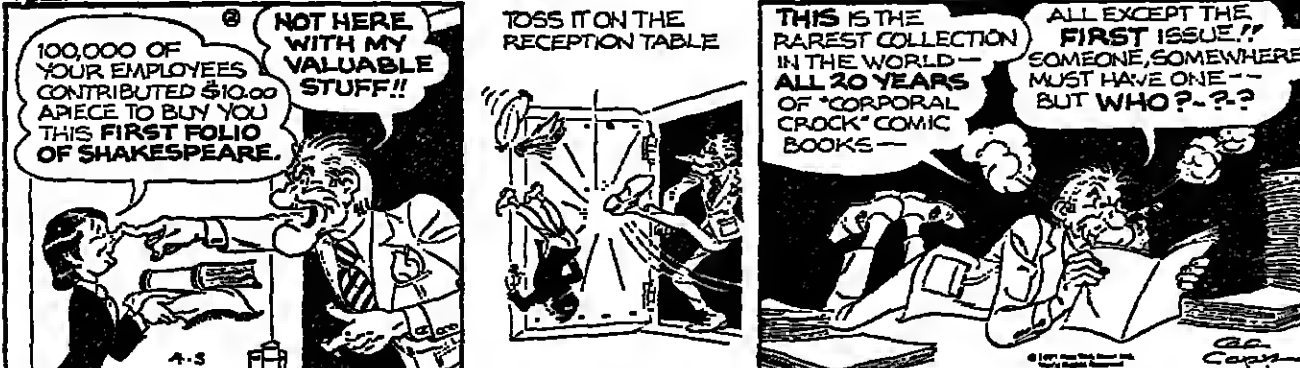
PEANUTS



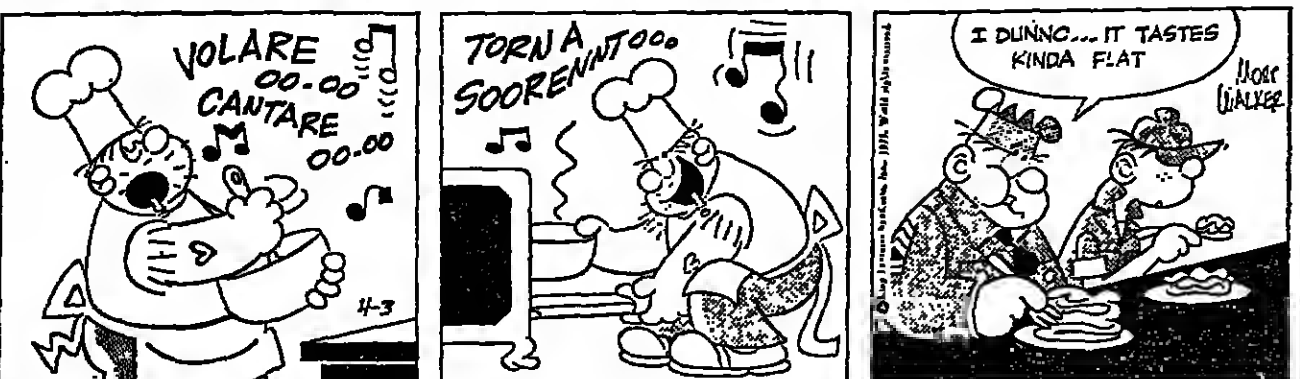
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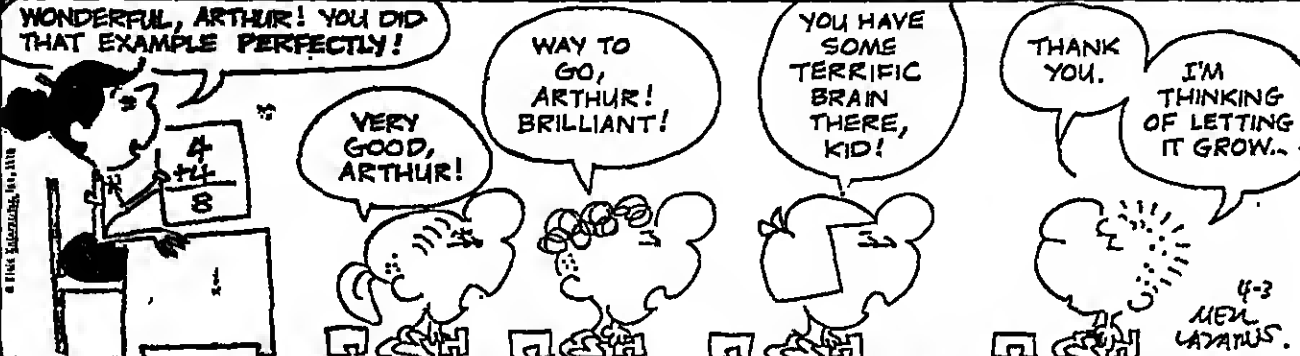
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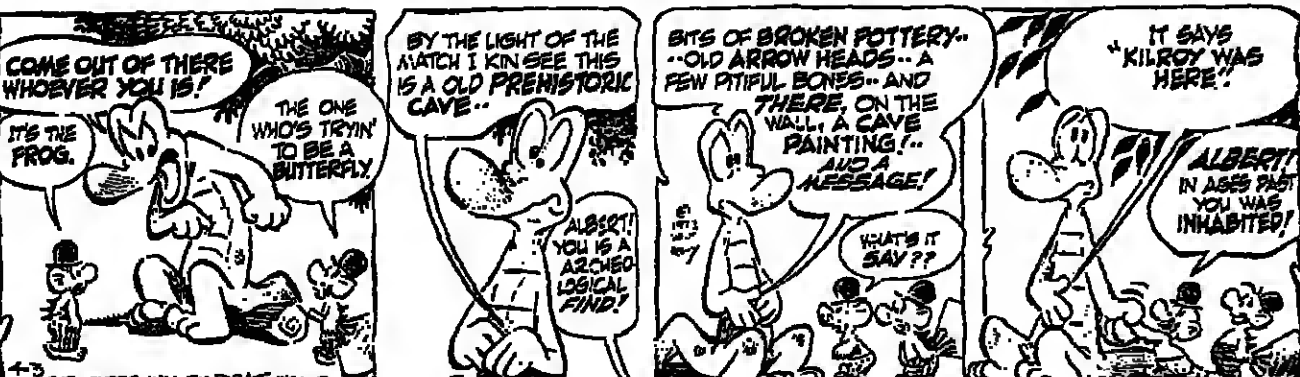
WIZARD OF ID



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A suit combination that is often misplayed was correctly handled by South in the diagrammed deal. South became slamminded as soon as his partner opened the bidding with one club. A gentle approach elicited the information that North held five spades and at least five clubs. Blackwood then disclosed that North held two aces and no kings, so six-no-trump became the logical contract.

West led the diamond jack, giving South two tricks in the suit without the need to risk a finesse.

East played low on the diamond lead, and South won with the queen. At this point many players would lead the club queen—and deservedly go down in the slam—but South correctly led the club two to dummy's ace, and followed with the three to his queen. There were two ad-

vanages in this procedure. It would gain if either defender held the singleton club king, and it established the club division quickly. If South had played the club queen and lost the finesse to East, he would have been forced by a heart return to make a decision in that suit before he knew whether the clubs would run.

As it was, the contract was still in the balance. West won the second club lead with the king and played a spade. South won with the king, cashed the diamond ace and entered dummy with a spade. After cashing the club jack and one more spade trick, South reached this position:

NORTH (D)
 ♠ A Q J 10 5
 ♥ 7
 ♦ 4
 ♣ A J 7 6 4 3

WEST
 ♠ 6 2
 ♥ Q 9 2
 ♦ 10 8 6
 ♣ K 10 9 8

SOUTH
 ♠ K 7
 ♥ A K J 5 3
 ♦ A Q 7 5
 ♣ Q 2

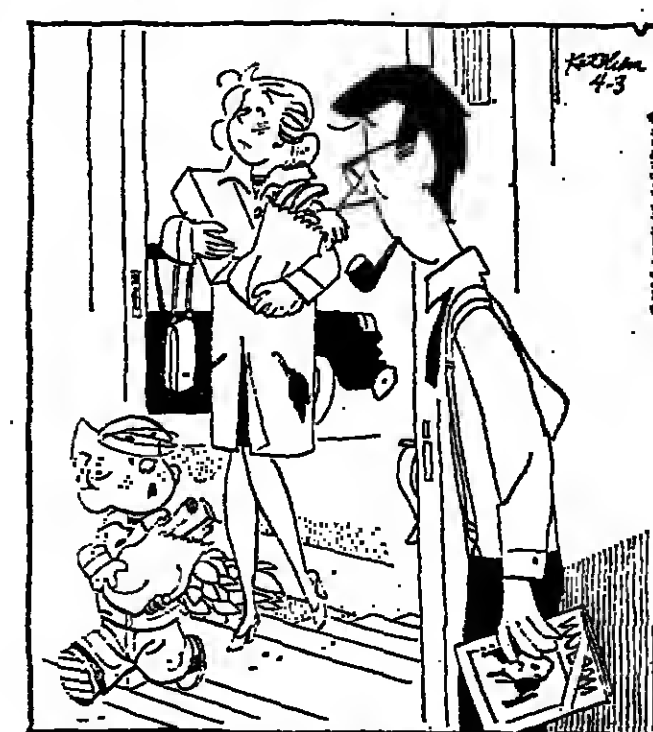
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass

West led the diamond jack.

West was now under pressure when another spade winner was cashed and East and South gave up hearts. Knowing that his partner held the diamond king, from his high-low signal earlier, West made the natural move of discarding the diamond ten. This led to an automatic double squeeze when the last spade winner was played. East had to keep the diamond winner and West the club winner, so South knew that the heart queen would drop from one side or the other.

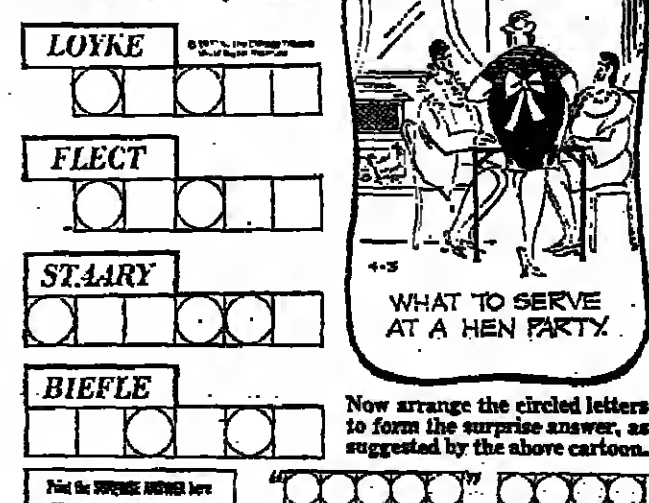
DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, YOU CAN'T EVEN TRUST PARKED CARS NO MORE, DAD. ONE CRUNCHED US!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Jumbles: BILGE SKULK LAXITY TREMOR

Answer: Keep it and you won't move—STILL

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

THE American private eye, immortalized by Hammett, refined by Chandler, brought to its zenith by Macdonald, bears with it certain conventions. The private eye does not have much money. He is essentially a loner. He is tough and competent, but he is also lonely, cynical, feels sorry for himself, has a life as seamy as the cases he investigates. And so we come to Bill Pronzini's "The Vanished" (Random, \$4.95) and Michael Z. Lewin's "The Way We Die Now" (Putnam, \$5.95), both private-eye novels, both adhering very much to the conventions.

Lewin's private eye, who operates out of Indianapolis, is all but an archetype. He feels so sorry for himself that his well-wishers would make the local reservoir run over. He is hired by a poor family to check into a husband accused of murder. He deals with grubby people, and the story is grubby. Lewin is an exponent of realism. But he is a skillful writer, and he does manage to create a feeling of loneliness and even desolation. His first novel, "Ask the Right Question," came out about a year and a half ago, and was a very promising attempt. This one is even better.

Pronzini's last few books have been chase novels. In "The Vanished," he has invented still another of these lonely, disillusioned, self-playing private eyes. This one is hired to trace a missing person, and the trail moves from San Francisco as far as to Germany. Plenty of action, a touch of romance, skillful plotting. "The Vanished" is a better book than Pronzini's previous two.

If you can accept the premise of William McGivern's "Replica" (Dodd, Mead, \$6.95), you will find it an exciting, fast-moving book. The locale is Malibu, where three teen-agers are found dead on a beach. Drugs. Their parents—two WASPs and a Jew—are of course horrified. Then comes the premise. Can three such educated, well-to-do, middle-aged men bring themselves to commit murder in revenge for their children?

In real life, probably not. But McGivern is a fine storyteller, and he makes the reader suspend belief as the three fathers swing into action. First, they get rid of the pusher. Then they get tangled with the Big Bear, including the Mafia. McGivern eventually clears things up through a *deus ex machina* device. Basically the whole situation is artificial. But it does

Best Sellers

The New York Times
 This analysis is based on report obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 84 communities of the New York Times. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	LAST Week	WEEKS ON List
1 The Odessa File, Philip Roth	2	1
2 Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Rich	3	2
3 Green Eggs and Ham, Dr. Seuss	4	3
4 The Taking of Pelham One Two Three, Godley	5	4
5 Small Town, Jenkins	6	5
6 August 1914, Schmitz	7	6
7 The Sunlight Dialogues, Gardner	8	7
8 The Boy, Reynolds	9	8
9 The Caterers, Critchton	10	9
10 Snowbird, Whitely	11	10
11 Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins	12	11
12 The Best and the Brightest, Eisenhower	13	12
13 The O.C., Zuckerman	14	13
14 Harry's War, Truman	15	14
15 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	16	15
16 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	17	16
17 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	18	17
18 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	19	18
19 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	20	19
20 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	21	20

CROSSWORD

By Will Wen

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Conceal	47 Places for doves
2 Coarse tobacco	48 Lighter needs
3 "But — me, give me —"	49 Exclamation
4 Pines, e.g.	50 Asian native
5 Daffy	51 Greek letter
6 French river	52 Needle-shaped
7 Stand up against	53 Dialo-
8 Phase	54 Avoids, with "of"
9 Folly	55 Pigment
10 Do sewing	56 Passage
11 Fuel carrier	57 Spirit
12 Born: Fr.	58 Filled full
13 Least ornate	59 Vehicle
14 Contended with	60 City of Georgia
15 Like the wash on a damp day	61 Go off target
16 Engage	62 Arthur of the court
17 Hair style	63 Highway sign
18 Chess piece	64 City in Illinois
19 Oriental hero	65 Playground
20 Miss Bryant	66 Feature
21 Steam, in Scotland	67 Farm animals
22 Shavers	68 On, on the Oder
23 Poetic contraction	69 O. Henry milieu
24 Lodge member	70 Neighbor of S. F.
	71 Kinsman
	72 Persist
	73 Flat plinth

